The Bombay Gazette

10,401—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th July
P. PESHAWUR ..	3900	600	E. L. Baker	18th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th ,,
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2884	500	R. Harvey	8th ,,
P. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3827	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS.—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
SHANNON	4300 750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
CLYDE	4100 750	R. M. Edmond ...	28th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available also for nine months)	1st Class. Rs. 600	2nd Class. Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 23, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 520	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do..... 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa,	I Class Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route £ 89
,, ..	II do. do. ..	70	do. .. 58
From Naples,	I do. do. ..	145	do. .. 130
,, ..	II do. do. ..	105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July
AGLAIA	B. Wirich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig....	2,304	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich ..	3,500	550	8th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said.. ..	320	235 ..	131 0
To Suez	240	210 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig ...	2,304	450	2nd Aug.
ORION	G. Mahorcich ..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 3, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	,,	29th July.
WESTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	,,	19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. Shaw..	2,700	400	,,	6th Sept.
SPERO HALL.....	W. Brand....	2,700	400	,,	27th Sept.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	,,	14th Oct.
WORKINGTON HALL.	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	,,	28th Oct.
WESTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	,,	18th Nov
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw...	2,700	400	,,	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under Special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

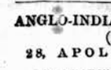
As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Florence, France, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Hill, Bombay, originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system, established 1841.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms.

Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages. Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boarding in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 0-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Self, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimliputam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buzreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

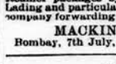
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th July, 1882. Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.



THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each ..... Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each ..... ,, ,, 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF
HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

POONA AGENTS:—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"LAGER BEER."

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above well-known Beer is now in stock of the undersigned.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen quarts	Rs. 5-12	Rs. 6-4

☞ Sample bottles are also sent on receipt of annas 10 per each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

MADON'S NEVER FAILING PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES
TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

WARRANTED best Brazilian Pebbles, mounted in blued steel, aluminum gold or nickle-plated frames.

EYE GLASSES AND FOLDERS.
In varieties of pattern and workmanship.

EYE PRESERVERS AND GOGLES.

Best neutral tinted, Green, Blue, Dark or Tea-coloured glasses for the preservation of the eyes.
Empty leather cases for the above.
&c., &c., &c.

The above are now in stock, and are sold at moderate prices by the undersigned.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING,
for the prevention and cure of
BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.
Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls,	Condition Balls,
Tonic Balls,	Worm Balls,
Diuretic Balls.	Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment,	McDougall's Carbolic Ointment,
Leeming's Essence,	Elliman's Embrocation,
Calvert's Dog Soap,	Calvert's Soft Soap,
Naldire's Dog Soap.	Stevens' Ointment.

Clark's Hopplemenoma.
Clark's Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange-coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIALS.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 6, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs.	a.
16	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily...	16	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
30	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		30	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
26	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	26	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
18	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	18	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.				
21	8	... Fine Old	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	21	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
17	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ...	Hungarian...	17	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				
		N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.				

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE DRINKING WATER.

SUCH a necessity to health in this and all tropical climates can be obtained by the use of

CHEAVINS RAPID WATER FILTERS.

These Filters purify with astonishing rapidity, and do not easily get choked.

Half-gallon size	...Rs. 7 8	Two-and-a-half gallon size	...Rs. 12 8
One-and-a-half gallon size	... ,, 9 8	Three-and-a-half gallon size	... ,, 17 8

Five-gallon size, Rs. 24 8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

THE extraordinary increase in the demand for these excellent fruits has induced the undersigned to order out a specially large supply which is now offered at reduced rates for cash only.

Apples	per tin Rs.	0 7	Plums	per tin Rs.	0 15
Do.	per doz. ,,	5 0	Greengages	per doz. ,,	11 0
Apricots ...	per tin ,,	0 15	Grapes		
Pears ...	per doz. ,,	11 0	Strawberries	per tin ,,	1 0
Peaches ...			Pineapple (whole)...	per doz. ,,	11 8

PROVISION CASH STORES.
Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort.
8, Esplanade Cross-road, opposite the Crawford Market.
W. J. ESSAI.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Society, 29th April, 1882, page 3.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND,

a particularly dry Wine, which has found great favour in the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and for which His Royal Highness has recently given an exceptionally large order.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO.'S ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA ARE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WHO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SHIPMENTS OF THIS UNEQUALLED WINE.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have received their stock of the above, consisting of Coats, Caps, and Leggings, and gentlemen requiring a really good Waterproof suit are invited to inspect them. They are proof against the HEAVIEST TROPICAL RAINS.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	as.
A good and useful Coat	...	12 0
Do. do. better quality	...	15 0
A very superior one	...	24 0
Double Texture, fine, light and durable	...	28 0
Light Waterproof Inverness Capes	...	15 0
Do. do. superior	...	24 0
Waterproof Cloth Coat of very superior make and finish	...	40 0
Do. do. finest quality	...	45 0
Waterproof Leggings, per pair	...	6 8
Officers' Regulation Waterproof Cloaks	...	40 0
Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	...	6 8
Do. do. superior quality, per yard	...	10 8

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	... ...	...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong	...	,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled	...	,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish		,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
[illegible]
2[illegible]Row. POONA,
1, East Street.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash.

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION—REVOLVERS.—Officers proceeding on service can obtain Revolvers for Government ammunition at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PICTURES.—The finest collection of Framed and Unframed Pictures in India.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass, can be framed if required.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS, from the genuine Old Established firm in Stuttgart, our own special design of Iron Frame and Case. We invite comparison.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

VIOLIN STRINGS.—A large stock on hand, of the best Italian and French make, also Guitar and Banjo Strings.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

THE undersigned has been APPOINTED AGENT for HODGARTS PATENT COMBINED LEVER and HYDRAULIC PRESS, HYDRAULIC FINISHING PRESS, and all ACCESSORIES.

For speed, economy, and power these presses, after a trial of 20 years severe work in nearly every market in Western India and Ceylon, stand unrivalled, one press turning out easily 250 bales of *Cotton* per day, the bales averaging 21 tons per 100.

For full information apply

T. D. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer, Surveyor, and Valuer,
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.
Bombay, 29th June, 1882.

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing themselves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock ready made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. 80 lbs. tent Rs. 70, 150 lbs. tent Rs. 120. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Bara near Baboola Tank, Parrel-road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Govt. Contractor and General Merchant.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretaries.

FOR SALE.

1 FIVE-TON STEAM CRANE, Taylor's Patent, made to travel by steam.
1 THREE-TON STEAM CRANE, by CHAPLIN.
1 CARD-GRINDING MACHINE, by PARR CURTIS.
1 14-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 8 ft. driving wheel, 12 inches on the face for strap.
Two pairs of 3 ft. in. French Bur Stones by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH.
1 14-H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE.
1 14-H.P. BOILER with mountings complete.
6 6-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINES and BOILER.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL ENGINE and BOILER.
22 Tons of GALVANIZED PLATES.
11 PLATTS McCARTHY'S GINS with double knives.
A number of WEAVING LOOMS.

For particulars apply to

T. SUGDEN, Engineer,
Near Sassoon Mill, Tank Bunder, Bombay.

MR. ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.
No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort.

Inverness Capes for Monsoon wear	..	Rs. 25 each.
Paramatta Double-breast Coats for Monsoon wear ..	.. ..	,, 20 ,,
White and Black waterproof suits, thick, of good quality, as used on Railways ..	.. ..	,, 12 per suit.
White and Black Waterproof suits with Velvet collars	.. ..	,, 15 ,,
Waterproof cloth 60" broad	..	4 per yard.
Waterproof Sheets	..	2-8 each.
Gorawallas Broadcloth rain coats and turban covers ..	.. ..	,, 6 for both.
Cashmere suits (Coats & Trowsers) from	..	,, 12 to 15 per suit.
,, ,, ,,	.. ..	,, 20 to 25 ,,
Colored serge suits (,,)	.. ..	,, 10 ,,
Coating, Coat, and Cashmere Trowers	.. ..	,, 25 to 30 ,,
Double-soled Monsoon Boots	.. ..	,, 5 per pair.
Gentlemen's Goloshes	.. ..	,, 2-8 ,,
Spring leather leggings	.. ..	,, 4 to 5 ,,
Do. canvas do.	.. ..	,, 3-8 ,,

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of six lakhs MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD permanent way chair keys.

Standard samples with templet or gauge may be seen and specification and form of Tender obtained upon application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay up to 1 p. m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by adeposit of Rs. 500 in Cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 22nd June, 1882.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,230 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutinizers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE Members of the Elphinstone College Shakespeare Society will give a public performance of "OTHELLO."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes (to hold 8).....	Rs. 24	Pit Stalls.....	Rs. 2
Boxes (to hold 4).....	„ 12	Pit	„ 1
Orchestra Stalls	„ 3	Back Seats	As. 8

Doors open at 8 p.m.

Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

Seats can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., and at the Theatre.

MERTON HALL ARRIVED, 7TH JULY.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD, BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

WANTED, INSPECTORS and CLERKS for service with Troops proceeding to Egypt, and also for employment in the Commissariat Department at Bombay.

All applications, accompanied by testimonials, are to be made personally to the Officer in charge of Followers' Branch, at Commissariat Office, Fort, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., and all those desirous of obtaining Inspectorships on Field Service are to be prepared to deposit Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes for 1st class and Rs. 500 for 2nd class Inspectors.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 7th July 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF DEAD STOCK.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on 10th July, 1882, at 1 P. M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz., Rs. 1,500 in Treasury receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 7th July 1882.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency REINVITES SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COTTON SHEETS as per schedule No. 31 from the date of acceptance of Tender up to 31st March, 1883.

Tenders will be received up to 1 P.M. of the 10th July, 1882, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this office, printed forms of tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the contracts, and the conditions that tenderers must abide by to prevent their tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1882.

NORTH AND SOUTH CRICKET MATCH, 1882.

THE NORTH and SOUTH MATCH will be played at Poona, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th September.

It is requested that Secretaries of Gymkhanas at the undermentioned stations will kindly communicate, as early as possible, with the Hony. Secretary for Cricket, Poona Gymkhana, regarding the composition of the South Eleven. The names of the best cricketers at each station, who may be able to play on the above dates, should be given with a short cricket history of each.

The Eleven to play for the South will be chosen by a Committee under the presidency of the Commissioner of the Southern Division.

Ahmednagar.	Kohlapur.
Belgaum.	Ratnagiri
Dharwar.	Satara.
Kaladgi.	Sholapur.
Karwar.	

A. W. FANSHAWE, Hony. Secretary, Criket, Poona Ghymkhana.

Poona, July 1, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING-MACHINES are fitted to the taste or requirements of Sailand or Treadle at will. improvements and is so Church Gate Street.

CRICKET-ROAD HOTEL under the supervision of Mr. CLARENCE W. Misses and Sons. One trial will ensure the patronage of the public.

PRIVATE Board and Lodging is now available for Sailors and Gentlemen at No. 2, Ball Lane.

WANTED, to PURCHASE 200 tons of Coal and Iron. Offers to be made to P. YUCCHIO & Co., Corporation Buildings.

THE SURGEON Ahmedabad, desires to whom he has been favoured with ing an Arab Horse advertised for sale in day week, that the owner has changed his purposes not parting with it.

JUST unpacked a large assortment of Parrot and Canary BIRD CAGES of sizes, at very moderate prices.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

SPONGES.—Just to hand a small parcel of HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES of best quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NOTICE.—During Mr. E. M. WALTON'S temporary absence from Bombay, his practice will be in charge of his assistant, Mr. C. A. GRAVES.

P. DESOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, and ENGRAVER, Churney Boyd-road, near Girgaum Portuguese Chapel.—TERMS MODERATE.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 3; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A LARGE stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS at moderate prices, arrived by last Mail. Hormusjee Ardeshir Mula Hakimjee, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a handsomely furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent very moderate. For further partiuiars apply to JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a handsome DARK BAY ARAB, off six, height fourteen two-and-a-quarter, ridden by a Lady, perfectly sound. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Pilkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Merchant Shipping Act. Price, Rs. 5, intericved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAIJNATH TEA JEYAICH MIXTURE, Rs. 1-2 per lb. TRY IT.—PEARSE, sole agent, 22, Apollo-street, Fort, Rampart Row.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Pheasanting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.		
Do.	FF do.	do.
Do.	FFF do.	do.
Do.	FFFF do.	do.
Do.	F G do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz'bl.
Do.	FF do.	do.
Do.	FFF do.	do.
lb. tins	F do.	do.
Do.	FF do.	do.
Do.	FFF do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Apollo Street May 14, 1881. Sole Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST, LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THE FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises, WITHOUT RESERVE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots:—

LOT C.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT D.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.:—

LOT E.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT F.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

LOT G.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1882.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY and FRIDAY, the 10th and 14th July, 1882, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction the properties hereinafter mentioned, at the instance of the mortgagees, in pursuance of a mortgage and further charge, dated 11th October, 1871, and on account and risk of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

LOT No. 1.—DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p. m., on the premises at Poona.

All the right, title and interest of him the said Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawala of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the west side of a public road leading to Kirkee, in the district, and sub-district of Havaley zilla, Poona, registered under No. 97, containing by admeasurement six acres and twenty-eight goontas, with the messuage, tenement and bungalow standing thereon, known by the name of "Frere Lodge," and bounded on the east partly by the said public road leading to Kirkee and partly by vacant ground, No. 96, belonging to Kassiram bin Kesowram Patell Secravlay, on the west partly by the ground of Rajaram bin Nowrajee Patell Secravlay, and partly by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, on the north by the ground No. 95, belonging to Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrut, and on the south by the ground No. 98, belonging to the said Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrut, formerly in the occupation of Captain Baker, and now vacant.

LOT. No. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 14th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All the right, title and interest of him the said Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Lower Colaba, on the east side of a public passage in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty-two square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Manockjee Dadabhoy and Canjee Chuttoo, on or towards the west and north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Mrs. Wise, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Kennedy and are now in the occupation of Mr. Manu.

For further particulars as to the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. TOBIN and ROUGHTON, solicitors for the said mortgagees, or to the undersigned at their office in Meadow-street, No. 4, Fort.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1882.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SPARS, SLEEPERS, &c, ON MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction at Colaba Causeway (next to the Tramway Co.'s premises) the whole of the shoring Teak Timber, &c., used in supporting the building of Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co.'s Offices at Elphinstone-circle, consisting of number of first class teak spars, 15 to 35 feet long, sleepers of sizes; teak rafters, timber pieces, coach screws, bolts, rope, iron chain, &c., &c., to be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

1 fancy worked China scrape shawl.

1 Handsome strong English-built landau in very good order.

1 Surat cow with calf.

1 handsome English cow with calf, giving 9 seers of milk daily.

1 handsome strong second-hand English-built glass fronted brougham, by Homes, with a handsome fast-trotting Australian mare and set of plated mounted harness.

1 handsome strong country-bred galloway, is a perfect lady's hack, has been regularly ridden by a lady, and is fast and showy in single harness.

1 handsome chesnut galloway, goes in all harness, free from vice and has been in constant use.

A handsome victoria and horse with harness, lamps, complete.

An English-built buggy, nearly new.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church-street, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass, the first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., the property of the late Mrs. Anne Caroline Crawford, the same comprises glassware, handsome dinner service, handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as pier, circular, writing, dressing and washing tables, dining and drawing-room, and hall-stand without-arm chairs, drawing-room, conversation and reclining couches, hanging and table argand lamps, handsome iron four-posts bedstead, complete, camp cot, handsome blackwood chiffoniers, wardrobes, clothes and hand-screens, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, cooking, dispense utensils, plants, &c., &c.

1 handsome English-built brougham, made strong glass fronted miniature
1 do. stout sporting light victoria.
1 do. do. pony dog-cart.
1 do. fast trotting grey Arab galloway, sets of double and single harness, lady's and gentleman saddles.

Catalogues are readyland the property in on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.

AT 2 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Shaftings with Pulleys and Couplings, Hangers, cast-iron Blocks, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at Colaba opposite the Victoria Bunder, by order of Mr. Framjee Shapoorjee Mistry and on account and risk of Purshotam Veerchund Cuntaree—

A quantity of shafting with pulleys, coupling, hangers, cast-iron blocks, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th July, 1882.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequeize of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cos; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAD.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY Address: Old Club House, Rampart Row, W.
CALCUTTA Address: 10, Hare Street.
MADRAS Address: 16, Second Line Beach.
LAHORE Address: Beau Parc, Upper Mall.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 67 YEARS.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 39 YEARS.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..	Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „	..	„ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „	..	„ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

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Satins all shades ...	„ 1 9	„
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Serges Blue	„ 1 2	„
Muslins white and fancy,	„ 0 4½	„
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Merinos all Shades ...	„ 1 6	„
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Cash's Frillings all widths	...	
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Dresses Ready made ...	from 3 8	each.
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Gloves Kid white and colored... „	1 4	per pair.
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„ Silk Black ... ... „	0 15	„
„ „ Colored 2 Buttons.... „	1 6	„
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Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for.... „	0 8	„
Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12	dozen.
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Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ... „	5 8	each.
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N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR, EAST-STREET, POONA. (now open.)

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A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

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"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing the marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substances; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Depressing Ailments of the Nervous System, such as Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

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APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

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R. Robertson, Ceylon.	Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as a tonic for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and as the same time so pleasant to the palate, that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of nervous imbecility and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE. ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, ague, headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be purchased of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B.S. MADON & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; DOOLY SING and LALSING, Delhi and Jimmy SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for and accept no other but DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES FOR 1883.

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP. Rs. 750. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners of one previous season to carry 5 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs.; of the day 10 lbs. 1½ mile.

Entrance—15th July, 1882		...Rs. 30
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 50
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 60
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 100

2ND RACE.—THE TRIAL STAKES. Rs. 600. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of one previous season, 5 lbs.; two or more seasons, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1½ mile.

Entrance—15th July, 1882		...Rs. 30
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 50
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 60
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 100

3RD RACE.—THE DERBY. Rs. 1,00. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once before the meeting 5 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. 1½ mile.

Entrance—15th July, 1882		...Rs. 30
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 50
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 60
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 100

with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start.

4TH RACE.—THE WELTER. Rs. 500. For maiden Arabs, the property of members of the Clubs named in rule 5 of the prospectus. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. G. R. ½ mile.*

Entrance—15th July, 1882		...Rs. 20
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 40
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 60
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 100

with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30, for each starter.

5TH RACE.—PONY RACE. Rs. 300. For all maiden Arab and country-bred ponies, 13-2 and under; 13-2 to carry 9 stone, 1 lb. allowed for every ½ inch below 13-2. Winners once, 5 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. ¾ mile.

Entrance—15th July, 1882		..Rs. 15
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 30
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 40
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 60

with a sweepstakes of Rs. 15 for each pony declared to start.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—THE ARABIAN CUP. Presented by Mr. Abdool Rahmon Minnee (in specie Rs. 1,000). For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners before the race once, 5 lbs; twice, 7 lbs.; and oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs.; of the day 14 lbs.; maiden galloways 7 lbs. extra allowance.

Entrance—15th July, 1882		...Rs. 30
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 50
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 75
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 100

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start, or the cup will be withheld. 1½ mile.

2ND RACE.—THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE. Rs. 500. For all maiden Arab and country-bred galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once before the race, 5 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4 lbs. 1¼ mile.

Entrance—15th July, 1882		...Rs. 25
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 40
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 60
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 100

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start.

3RD RACE.—H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE. Rs. 1,000. For all maiden Arabs. The scale of weights, by the express wish of the donor, to be as follows:—

	st. lbs.
3 years	7 4
4 ,, ...	7 12
5 ,, ...	8 5
6 ,, ...	8 12
7 ,, ...	9 0

Winners before the race once, 5 lbs.; twice and oftener, 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance—15th July, 1882		...Rs. 30
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 50
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 75
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 100

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Four horses in different interests to start, or the purse will be withheld. 1½ mile.

4TH RACE.—THE CLUB STAKES. Rs. 400. For all Arabs, the property of members of the Clubs named in rule 5. Weight for age. Winners of one previous season, 7 lbs.; two seasons, 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs.; galloways 7 lbs. extra allowance. Once eight for age, raised 21 lbs. G. R. Extrances, same time and terms as The Welter. 1¼ mile.

5TH RACE.—PONY PLATE. Rs. 300. For all Arab and country-bred ponies. 13-2 to carry 9-7, 1 lb. allowed for every ½ inch below 13-2. Winners once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 10 lbs. Distance 1 mile.

Entrance—15th July, 1882		... Rs. 10
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 20
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 30
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 50

with a sweepstakes of Rs. 15.

THIRD DAY.—SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—THE BYCULLA PURSE. A handicap for all Arabs and country-breds. Rs. 750 from the fund. The handicap to be published the day before the race. 1½ mile.

Entrance—15th July, 1882		...Rs. 30
,,	1st September, 1882	... ,, 50
,,	1st December, 1882	... ,, 75
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 100

with a sweep stakes of Rs. 50.

2ND RACE.—THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE. By subscription about Rs. 1,200. For maiden Arabs landed after 1st September 1882. Only horses actually imported by, and being the property of, dealers who subscribe, and horses that are purchased from the Stables that subscribe, will be allowed to enter.

Entrance—15th December, 1882		...Rs. 30
,,	1st January, 1883	... ,, 75
,,	1st February, 1883	... ,, 100

when the race will close, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 200, and the third horse to save his stakes.

	st. lbs.
3 years old, 14 hands...	7 9
4 ,, ,, ...	8 4
5 ,, ,, ...	8 9
6 ,, ,, ...	8 12

1 lb. extra for every ½ an inch above 14 hands up to 14-3; above that height to carry the same weight as 14-3; and 2 lbs. allowed for every ½ of an inch below 14 hands. 1¼ mile.

3RD RACE.—THE STEWARDS' HANDICAP. Rs. 500. For all English and Colonial horses that have started during the meeting. Nominations to be sent in by 7 a.m., and acceptances at 5 p.m., the day before the race. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap; Rs. 50 for accepting. R. C.

4TH RACE.—THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP. Rs. 400. For all galloways. Nominations to be sent in by 7 a.m., and acceptances to be sent in by 5 p.m., the day before the race. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap; Rs. 50 for accepting. R. C.

5TH RACE.—A HANDICAP. For all horses that started in the Welter or Club stake. Rs. 400. 1½ mile. Entrance Rs. 30. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. G. R.

FOURTH DAY.—TUESDAY, 1ST MARCH.

1ST RACE.—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP. Rs. 600. For all Arabs and country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 A.M., the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and declarations as to starting by 5 P.M. 2 miles.

3RD RACE.—PONY HANDICAP. Rs. 300. 1 mile. For all ponies that have started at the meeting. Entrance Rs. 30. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations, &c., same as in Winners' Handicap.

4TH RACE.—THE BEATEN PLATE. Rs. 400. A handicap open to the beaten Arabs and country-breds of the meeting. Entrance Rs. 50. Rs. 15 for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be sent in by 7 a.m. the day before the race, the handicap to be declared by noon, and acceptances to be sent in with the other nominations of the day. 1½ mile.

5TH RACE.—THE BEDOUIN STAKES. Rs. 100. For all untrained Arabs and Persians *bona fide* the property of dealers who have imported the horses. Entrance Rs. 5. Second horse to receive Rs. 20 out of entrances. Ten entrances or no race. Catch-weights over 9st. To be ridden in Arab costume. ½ mile.

1. The races to be run under the W. I. T. C. Rules of 1882, and the new Course on the Flats will be used if the arrangements regarding it can be made in time.
2. Horses entered at the meeting will be aged and measured on Saturday, February 20, 1883. No allowance will be made to horses measured in shoes or plates.
3. When there are ten or more entries, and three starters in different interests, the second horse will save his stakes; if twenty or more entries, and three starters, the second horse will receive double his stakes.
4. Horses which have started for the Maharajah's Cup at Bangalore, or the Poona or Bombay Derbys, and all horses which have won a race in which the added money from the fund, or cup, or plate, &c., exceeded Rs. 500 in value, are debarred from starting in The Welter or Club Stakes.
5. Members of the following Clubs are entitled to start horses for the closed races, viz.:—The Byculla, the Bombay, and the Yacht Clubs, Bombay; the Western India Club, Poona; the Bengal and United Service Clubs, Calcutta; and the Madras Club; or any recognised Club in England.
6. The closed races to be ridden by G. R. Professionals allowed to ride with 5 lbs. extra.
7. Rule 74 W. I. T. C. will be strictly enforced.
8. It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed, post-paid, to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races, Byculla, Bombay, and not to any one by name. All telegrams must be verified by letter.

H. W. GOSTLING,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Races.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BHEEMA CUP, 1882.

VALUE Rs. 800.

A RACE after Hog in the Deccan Country, open to all horses, *bona fide* the property of members or honorary members of any Hog-hunting Club.

CONDITIONS.

1. Catch weights, owners up.
2. Contesting spears to be divided into parties of not more than four.
3. Takers of first spear of each party to contend for final spear and cup.
4. To take a first spear, it is not necessary that the hog should be killed, but blood must be drawn.
5. Spears to count only when delivered on the off side, except when delivered by a left-handed man, who must declare before the start.
6. A starter will accompany each party.
7. Spears are not to exceed 8 feet in total length.
8. All disputes to be settled by the umpire, who can, if in doubt, refer to the Hunt Committee.
9. Entries Rs. 15 for each horse. Double entries for other than permanent members of the Poona Hunt.
10. All nominations to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Poona Hunt, by 12 noon, 28th July, after which hour the list will be closed.
11. To be run, weather permitting, on the 2nd, 3rd, and, if necessary, 4th August, 1882. If, as it is likely, the cup will be competed for near Jetee Sportsmen to bring their own tents. A mess tent and messman will be provided by the Hunt. On application to the Honorary Secretary, a certificate will be given enabling horses to travel return journey, single fare.
12. That in the event of two horses, belonging to the same owner, being drawn in the two last heats, the owner may put up a rider who must be a member of the Poona Hunt, of not less weight than himself.

E. M. ALEXANDER, Capt.,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Hunt.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1882.

THE Committee of the Poona Boat Club have much pleasure in announcing that the Poona fourteenth annual Regatta will be held on the 29th, 30th and 31st August. Subject to any alteration hereafter to be notified if necessary, the following races will be included in the programme:—

FOUR OARED RACES.

I.—CHALLENGE FOURS.—Open to any Indian Boat Club. Four Silver Cups. Distance one mile. The results of this race in previous years are as follows:—1869, Bombay beat Poona and Kirkee; 1870, no race; 1871, Poona (Civilians) beat Bombay; 1872, Poona beat Madras; 1873, no race; 1874, Poona beat Madras; 1875, no race; 1876, Bombay beat Poona; 1877, Bombay beat Poona; 1878, Poona beat Calcutta and Bombay; 1879, Poona beat Bombay; 1880, no race; 1881, Bombay beat Poona.

II.—SERVICE FOURS.—Open to members of the Poona Boat Club only. Each crew to come under one of the following denominations:—1.—British Military; 2.—Indian Military; 3.—Civil Services. For the Silver Challenge Cup, to be held by the winners for one year. Presented by the winners of the Sassoon Cup, 1871. Silver Cups will also be given to the winning crew from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50 per boat. Distance one mile. Present holders—British Military.

III.—LADIES' FOURS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. The crews to be selected by the Committee after the first day's races. Entrance Rs. 25 per boat. Distance three-quarter mile. For tankards.

IV.—SCRATCH FOURS.—Conditions as in former P. B. C. Regattas. Entrance Rs. 20 per boat. Distance half mile. For tankards.

PAIR OARED RACES.

I.—SENIOR PAIRS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. Entrance Rs. 20 per boat. For Silver Cups. Distance three-quarter mile.

II.—JUNIOR PAIRS.—Open to members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Clubs, who have never entered for the Challenge Cups, or who have never won the Junior Pairs in any former Regattas. For tankards. Entrance Rs. 15 per boat. Distance half mile.

III.—SERVICE PAIRS.—Conditions as for "Service Fours." Entrance, Rs. 15. For Cups to be held by the winners for one year, presented by Mr. R. G. Oxenham. Prizes will also be given to the winning crew from the fund. Distance one mile. Present holders—British Military.

SCULLING RACES.

I.—SENIOR SCULLS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. For a piece of plate. Entrance Rs. 10. Distance three-quarter mile.

II.—JUNIOR SCULLS.—Open to members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Clubs, who have never entered for the Senior Sculls, or who have never won the Junior Sculls in any former Regattas. Entrance, Rs. 5. Distance half mile. For tankards.

III.—DOUBLE SCULLING RACE.—Open to members of the Poona Boat Club. No coxswains. Distance three-quarter mile. Entrance, Rs. 10. For pair of bronze vases, presented by a member of the P. B. C., and a cup to be given by the Club.

PONTOON RACES, &c.

The Challenge Fours, Service Fours, the Senior Pairs, the Junior Pairs, and the Senior Sculls are rowed in racing boats with slides; the remaining races in tub boats.

All races are rowed in boats belonging to the P. B. C. Not more than three members of any crew competing for the Challenge Fours shall row together for the Service Fours.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

WALTER C. HUGHES,
Hony. Secy., Poona Boat Club.

ASIAN SPORTING NOTES.

THE Stable Lotteries on the Bangalore Races held last week produced but little speculation; but still the meeting is likely to furnish better sport than it has at first expected. Abdul Rahman will send from Calcutta a fine powerful chestnut Arab horse The Moor, for the Maiden Races, and the well-known Dictator and Reformer for the other Arab races, and all are said to be in good fettle. Mr. C. S. C. is expected to send Young Dham and the Bay Arab Galloway Sheer Ali, and as he has lately engaged Ramchurn as his head lad, they will have the services of the best native jockey in India.

We hear from Bombay that the reported best Arab arrivals for the coming season, Proclaim, has been eased in his work for some time, and that another reported crack, Marshall, is very backward in condition. Grand Duke, Tyrant and Uhlan are said to be doing good work, and going well, but none of the three will, we understand, be sent to Bangalore.

Dignum with his three new Australian purchases has arrived at Bangalore. Of course nothing can be said as yet about them, but they had a good passage up in the P. and O. steamer.

His usual bad luck seems again hanging over Mr. Whitehead this season, as his promising horses Treadmill and Sir John have both gone amiss. Euphates, however, is both looking and going well, and he has two good maidens in Kushroo and Kohinoor. He has also a maiden pony called The Cripple, said to be as good as Sattara.

SOUTHAM, with his new purchases for the Jaintpore Stable, arrived at Bombay by this mail. Dewing also came in the same steamer.

IN noticing our new number of the *Asian Pocket Book* many of our contemporaries have commented on our omission of the Calcutta Turf Club Rules. To quote one, the *Bombay Gazette*, says:—"The omission of the Calcutta Turf Club Rules ought to be more fully explained than it is. The publishers of the Pocket Book simply say:—'We are unable to reproduce them on account of a difficulty respecting copyright.' It would be very interesting to know who are the persons in whom the Calcutta Turf Club Rules are vested and what are the motives which induce the owners to withhold them from publication. No Indian sportsman's guide can be considered complete without them; and on the face of it the refusal to allow the publishers to include the rules in the compendium is mean, if it is not something worse." The explanation is this: Some years ago the Turf Club granted to a printer in Calcutta the right to sell copies of their rules, in consideration of his charging them only a small sum for printing them. This right is still in force and the rules are copyright. We have every year applied to the Secretary for permission to reprint the rules, and been referred to the printer who sticks to his legal rights. *The Asian.*

THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

WE take the following extracts from Mr. Hutchinson's explanation of points noticed in the "Report of the Town Council on the subject of Assessment and Collection of the Municipality of Bombay":—

DECLINE OF ASSESSMENT.

112. In their Report the Council discuss the subject of the decline in the assessment of properties since 1876.

113. In discussing the question of the decline in the assessment, the Council have instanced a number of cases in which properties have been under assessed, or modifications have been made in the assessments during the eleven years that I have held the office of Assessor. The Committee's inquiries have extended over ten month, during which time they have examined nearly all the books, &c., of my Department, with the help of different members of the establishment; besides receiving aid from one of my Assistants, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, who appears to have *volunteered* a large amount of information. To give an explanation in respect of *each* individual case would occupy as much time as has been spent by the Committee in discovering them; moreover, it would be very difficult, if not impossible for me, *now* to say why a reduction was made in a particular case or *vice versâ*. *right or wrong.* Again, it does not necessarily follow because a subsequent increase was made that that increase was justifiable. There are about 25,000 properties to be assessed. At the General Revision last year, which occupied a long time, and was carried out at a large additional cost, it was not possible for the Assessor and his Assistants to examine more than one-third of the buildings in the city. That instances of under-assessment in the two-thirds which were not so examined, and of over-assessment in those that were, have occurred, I freely admit. Under the present system, and in the existing state of the law, be the Assessor who he may, inequalities of assessment will exist: all that can be done is to reduce the irregularities to a minimum.

114. I apprehend that the Council have cited the cases referred to as evidence in support of the *general* charge they make against me, that the Municipality has, during my administration of the Assessor's Department, suffered a heavy loss by improper reductions in assessments; and, indeed, in para. 71, in referring to a case of under-assessment brought to their notice by my Assistant, Mr. Eduljí Rustomjí, the Council observe—

"Mr. Eduljee has adduced these cases as examples of the heavy loss sustained by the Municipality in consequence of the large reductions made in assessments by the Assessor and his chief Assistant from year to year."

115. As I understand the indictment against me, it is that, taken as a whole, house property in Bombay has been under-assessed by me, and that I have, year after year, made reductions which were not justified. On this charge I hope to show you, by the Council's own figures, that I am entitled to an acquittal.

116. For this purpose it is necessary that I should draw your attention to the rateable value of property in 1863. In that year, which was the commencement of the American War, the rateable value of property was Rs. 71,39,765. After that year, and during the period of the inflated prosperity in Bombay, the increase made in the rateable value, as shown by the following figures, was by leaps:—

Year.	Rateable value. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
1863	71,39,765.	.....
1864	1,15,81,130	44,21,375
1865	1,20,14,655	4,33,525
1866	1,48,04,893	28,80,238
1867	1,63,09,535	1,41,462

It will be seen that in one (the first) year the increase was over 44 lacs of rupees. In four years the increase in the rateable value amounted to the enormous sum of nearly 92 lacs of rupees, being equal to 130 per cent.

117. The rateable valuation reached its climax in 1867. Then came the commercial crisis, and a reaction set in. The figures given below show the reductions made in 1868 and 1869:—

Year.	Rateable value. Rs.	Reduction. Rs.
1867.....	1,63,09,535	
1868.....	1,47,49,075	15,60,460
1869.....	1,39,41,260	8,07,815

118. From the above it will be seen that during the two years 1868 and 1869 the reduction averaged nearly 12 lacs per annum. I am not responsible for these reductions, as I was appointed Assessor in the middle of the year 1869. I am therefore only responsible for the reductions since 1870. I have already shown that during the two preceding years the reduction was at the rate of nearly 12 lacs per annum. Considering the enormous rise which was made in the valuation between 1864 and 1867, it is but natural to expect that when the abnormal causes which had occasioned this increase had ceased to exist the decline would be as rapid. I took charge of the Department, virtually, in 1870; and the following figures will show that during the succeeding four years I checked the rapid decrease in valuation:—

	Rateable value in 1869	Decline. Rs.
Rateable value in 1869.....	1,39,41,260	
,, 1870.....	1,36,20,885	3,20,375
,, 1871.....	1,34,26,845	1,94,040
,, 1872.....	1,29,53,510	4,93,335
,, 1873.....	1,26,71,816	2,81,694
	Rs.	12,69,444

Ded uct from the decline of 1873 the value of the "Elphinstone Estate," which was purchased by Government in 1874 and which was struck off the Assessment Books ..... Rs. 2,29,477

4,10,39,967

Average decline per annum ..... Rs. 2,59,991

119. These figures show that while the decline during the two years preceding my appointment averaged 12 lacs a year, the decline during the four subsequent years averaged Rs. 2,60,000 only.

120. I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything in justification of the reductions made from 1870 to 1873. The figures speak for themselves. There was an abnormal rise up to 1867, and the reductions made up to 1873 were but a natural return to the old valuations. Indeed, the Council absolve me from liability for the reductions up to 1873. In para. 63 they say—

"Taking the Assessor's view the Council might perhaps feel inclined to account for a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the decline of Rs. 17 lacs which took place between 1869 and 1873, and attribute it to the depreciation of landed property and consequent fall in rents, but the Council cannot find a justification for the great bulk of the subsequent decline, amounting, as it does, to the large sum of Rs. 10½ lacs inclusive of the valuation of newly built properties amounting to Rs. 9½ lacs, minus 1½ lacs the approximate value of houses pulled down and demolished from 1874 to 1879."

121. It is therefore only necessary for me to point out the reasons for the decline since the year 1874. If I satisfy you that the decline in value since 1874 was justifiable, then a fortiory, were the previous reductions comparatively justified.

122. The Council and I are at issue on the question of a general decline of rents since 1870 or 1874. I contend that there has been such a decline, the Council dispute my proposition. Further on I will quote from the reports of my predecessors and of the Town Council in support of my contention. At present I will not ask you to place a higher value on my opinion than on that of the Council, but I do ask you to see whether the Council have brought forward any facts in support of their opinion. I have read the Council's report with great care. In numerous paragraphs they refer to individual cases of under-assessments. With these individual cases, as I said before, I am not now dealing. Under the present system of a revision every fourth year, out of the 25,000 properties in the city it would not be surprising if a few hundred cases of under-assessment were found. After having gone over the Council's report carefully, the only fact, which I can discover, they have adduced in support of their contention that rents have diminished is Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee. In para. 71 they say—

"The Assistant Assessor, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee, who was selected * by the late Municipal Commissioner to inquire into the rateable value in Byculla and Bhooleshwar Wards, in the course of his examination gave to the Committee a statement marked E. H., compiled from the Assessment Books and Inspectors' Books, showing the valuations of several properties in those wards in 1865. The whole of the statement proves the fact that the rents of many large properties in the native town have not declined in the interval between 1872 and 1880, and refutes the contention put forward by the Assessor in his annual reports that rents have uniformly and steadily declined during the period just referred to."

123. Now what does this statement prove? It proves nothing more than that the rents of properties in certain localities have not been affected by the general reduction. I could very easily prepare a counter-statement showing that in other localities there has been a heavy fall. Neither statement can be considered to prove or disprove the proposition for which I am contending. In support of my contention, however, I will adduce a fact which the Council themselves must admit to be indisputable. This fact is the general revision made in 1880.

124. I respectfully solicit your most particular attention to what I am about to say with reference to this revision.

125. As it was the opinion of some of the members of the Corporation, based on the discovery of individual cases of under-assessment, that property in Bombay, taken as a whole, was under-assessed, your predecessor, Mr. Grant, took the supervision of this revision into his own hands. It lasted eleven months, and cost Rs. 7,008 irrespective of the permanent establishment. In his memorandum of the 4th of February last, previously quoted and forwarded by him to the Finance Committee previous to his departure from India, Mr. Grant says—

"During the recent revision a strict check was kept in the Commissioner's office on all the operations and figures connected with it, and he adds—"The whole of the Assessment Department, from Mr. Hutchinson downwards, had to work very hard for several months, and the result was satisfactory."

The Council themselves speak with commendation of the work done by Mr. Grant. At page 57 they say—

"The course of decline in assessment was happily arrested by the judicious measures adopted by the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, in favour of the *careful revision* made under Mr. Grant showed that the heavy and continued decline since 1870† was upon the *whole* unjustifiable."

126. I think it will be admitted that this "*careful revision*" fairly represents the rateable value of landed property in Bombay in 1880. What result did this "careful revision" show? That the rateable value was Rs. 1,39,41,260. From this valuation, however, a reduction must be made. There was, as pointed out by me in paras. 74 to 78 of my last Annual Report, in the opinion of the Council, a *casus omissus* in the Municipal Act of 1878, with regard to the rates, and made them recoverable from the owners of properties. No provision was made for allowing landlords a deduction from the valuation of their properties on account of the Police and Lighting rates, which previously were paid by their tenants, and by the amending Acts were made payable by them. If these rates which amount to 4 per cent. on the rent, had been deducted, the valuation for 1880 would have been Rs. 1,34,71,776, or say Rs. 1,13,58,354, which is less than my valuation, Rs. 1,14,93,417 of the present year.

127. If the Town Council's theory that rents have been stationary since 1873 is not fallacious, then Mr. Grant's revision, if carried out on the principle of adding tenants' rates to the rateable value, ought to have shown the following result:—

Rateable value in 1873 ..... Rs.	1,26,71,816
Add	
Value of houses since built (10,76,747) less value (2,10,000) of houses pulled down ...,	8,66,747
Police and Lighting rates at 4 per cent ...,	4,87,390
Correct assessment for 1880 ..... Rs.	1,40,25,953

128. Assuming that rents in 1873 were not higher than in 1880, then the reductions which have since taken place are justifiable on the ground that house property was over-assessed in 1873. If there has been a gradual fall of rents since 1873, then the reductions made from time to time have been necessary, owing to this fall. Accepting, as they do, Mr. Grant's standard of value, the Town Council, I submit, must accept one or the other of these alternatives.

129. It being conceded that Mr. Grant's assessment of 1880 fairly represents the value of property in that year, the following statement will show that my valuations since 1874 have been excessives:—

STATEMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6
YEARS.	Mr. Grant's valuation of 1880.	Add value of houses built between 1874 and 1879.	Deduct value of huts built between 1874 and 1879.	Proper valuation, according to Mr. Grant's standard, at each year from 1874 to 1879.	Actual valuation for each year from 1874 to 1879.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874..	1,17,82,525	3,80,000	9,77,835	1,10,34,690	1,19,63,390
1875..	1,17,82,525	1,50,000	7,74,661	1,11,57,864	1,15,55,066
1876..	1,17,82,525	1,20,000	6,52,156	1,12,50,369	1,12,55,710
1877..	1,17,82,525	90,000	4,61,044	1,14,11,481	1,13,86,740
1878..	1,17,82,525	60,000	3,86,044	1,14,56,481	1,13,3?,118
1879..	1,17,82,525	30,000	2,62,244	1,15,60,281	1,14,99,417
	7,06,95,150			6,78,71,666	6,91,19,441
				Deduct	6,78,71,666
				Difference	15,47,775

NOTE.—Some explanation of the figures given in columns 3 and 4 of the above statement is necessary. The Town Council in statement at page 41 estimate the reduction in the rateable value of property by demolition of houses at Rs. 30,000 per annum. There were, consequently, in existence in 1874, houses assessed at Rs. 1,80,000 which had disappeared in 1880. I have therefore added this sum to Mr. Grant's rateable value of 1880, and have decreased the sum to be added on this account in each year by Rs. 30,000. On the basis of huts, new houses had been built since 1874, amounting in value in 1880 to Rs. 9,27,855, which had no existence in 1874. I have therefore deducted that sum from the rateable value in 1874, and have lessened the sum to be so deducted every succeeding year by the value of houses which have been built each year.

130. In the foregoing statement I have entered in column 2 Mr. Grant's valuation of 1880 as the standard. To this I have added the figures in column 3, the value of houses in existence in 1874, but which were demolished between that year and

* This is incorrect. He was appointed to these wards by me: see my office memorandum dated 1st August 1879. The revision of the assessment was not commenced until 1st October 1878.

† In stating that Mr. Grant's revision showed that the decline since 1870 was "unjustifiable," the Town Council appear to have lost sight of the figures. The rateable value in 1870 was Rs. 1,36,20,885. Mr. Grant's revision in 1880 made the rateable value to be Rs. 1,17,82,525. The reduction in the sum of the difference between these two figures was therefore "justifiable."

1880. On the other hand, from the total so arrived at I have deducted the figures in column 4, the value of houses which have come into existence since 1874, and of which Mr. Grant had the benefit; column 5 shows what would have been the result according to Mr. Grant's standard of valuation, and column 6 what was the actual valuation. It will be seen that the total of column 6 exceeds that of column 5 by nearly fifteen and a half lacs of rupees. The excess would be much greater if from Mr. Grant's valuation the 4 per cent. added by him for Police and Lighting rates were deducted.

131. I take my stand on Mr. Grant's valuation of 1880. Accepting this, what becomes of the charge that through my mismanagement the Municipality have lost the revenue they would have derived from 19½ lacs of rupees?

* * * * *

The Town Council from 1873, year after year, up to 1877, themselves state that the decline in income from rates is due to "the general fall in rents; and in their budget for 1877 they express their belief "that this decline," which has been going on "for several years," has "now ceased."

140. Clearly, the Town Council must have lost sight of what they said in former years regarding the decline in the value of property in Bombay when they asserted in 1881 "that the heavy and continued decline sine 1870 was upon the whole unjustifiable!"

141. At page 56 the Town Council observe:—

"In the year 1873 there was a general revision of assessment, which resulted in a decline amounting to Rs. 2½ lacs. If this revision was made carefully in the year 1873 the Council are at a loss to account for the heavy decline of 1874, which took place in the following year. The Finance Committee examined the Assessor particularly on this point, but he failed to explain such an enormous decline taking place within a single year."

142. I think I have reason to complain of unfair treatment in this matter on the part of the members of the Committee who Conducted the investigation. I was called from time to time before the Committee, no previous intimation was given to me of the points on which I was to be examined, or on which any explanation or information was required from me. I was examined *viva voce*. At one of these examinations I was asked to explain the cause of this decline in 1874. I had not the explanation at my fingers' ends, and it was impossible for me to call to mind at once the cause of a decline which occurred seven years back. If time had been allowed to me, I would have given the Committee the explanation they desired.

* * * * *

153. My explanation on the Town Council's remarks on the "Decline of Assessment" has extended to a considerable length. But as it is the most serious count in the indictment against me, namely, neglect of the interests of the Municipality, resulting in loss of revenue, I have thought it necessary that my explanation should be as full and complete as possible.

151. I submit with confidence that I have established the following conclusions:—

1stly. That it is not my opinion only, but that of the Town Council and your predecessors, that there has been a steady fall in rents since 1870.

2ndly. That the Town Council, in their report, themselves justify the reductions in valuation made up to 1873, on that ground.

3rdly. That the reduction made in 1874 received the special attention of Mr. Pedder, and was attributed by him to over-assessment in 1873.

4thly. That the reductions between 1874 and 1877 were the result of the present system of a general revision at an interval of four years only.

5thly. That the fact that Mr. Grant's revised assessment of 1880, gives the rateable valuation at Rs. 1,17,82,525 without the assessments of previous years were not too low.

155. It was my misfortune to be appointed Assessor soon after an enormous and unwarrantable increase had been made in the valuation of landed property in Bombay, and after a reaction, which was inevitable, had set in. I can with confidence say that I have, with the means at my disposal, done my utmost to check this reaction and keep up the incorrect value of property. I had been indifferent, about this decline, or had not drawn attention to it, and had not suggested that steps should be taken to inquire into its cause, and if possible, to check its progress.

157. During five successive years I drew attention to the decline that had occurred year after year in the rateable value of house property in the city. That I did not needlessly urge my recommendation on this head will be seen by a reference to my Annual Report for 1877, in the 46th para. of which, when referring to the revision of 1877, I wrote—

"The result of the revision has been an increase of Rs. 2,01,384 in the rateable value, or an increase of Rs. 13,583-10-1 in the income of the Municipality for the year from House, Police, and Lighting rates."

239. I shall close my remarks on this subject by requesting your attention to what I said in my Annual Report for 1878. In paras. 70 and 71 of that report I wrote as follows:—

"70. As the responsible Head of the Department entrusted with the work of fixing the assessments, I consider I have discharged my duty thus far in having brought to notice, in my successive Annual Reports, dating so far back as 1875, the continued falling off in the assessments. I have also repeatedly suggested that some inquiry should be made into the subject, with the view to ascertain whether the fall is due solely to the actual depreciation in the value of landed properties, or is, to any material extent, attributable to under-assessments.

"71. I can only repeat that it would be very desirable if a Committee composed of members representing the different communities in the Corporation were appointed to inquire into this important matter."

240. I believe, from what I have placed before you, you will be satisfied that in connection with this, the most important part of my duties, the watching after the revenue of the Municipality, I did all that it was in my power to do.

241. I could, if time permitted, adduce numerous instances in which I suggested measures for the protection and benefit of the Municipality. The records of your office, and the Annual Reports of the several Municipal Commissioners, will prove that this was so, and I will not, therefore, lengthen this reply by referring to each such case here.

* * * * *

263. You will see how strongly and persistently, for year to year, I urged the necessity for placing this department on an efficient footing.

264. I could give you extracts from Mr. Grant's speeches at the Corporation meetings, when he stated that I required additional and better-paid Assistants and Inspectors, and that the establishment should be strengthened and placed on a better footing; but to do so would greatly increase the length of this letter. I will, however, make one quotation from Mr. Grant's letter No. 6995, dated the 29th July, 1879, where he states—

"If the [illegible] are not what they ought to [illegible] prepared to admit—the remed[illegible]s in the maintenance of *a more efficient establishment* under the supervision of the Assessor. And, in order

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

THE telegrams to hand to-day have done nothing to diminish the uncertainty regarding the Egyptian question, and business accordingly continues in the same lethargic state. Shippers are circumscribing their operations to the narrowest possible limits, and in imports the only article which meets much attention is Coals, and of that there are practically no sellers.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a material decline in strength, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having fallen to 35 per cent. This, however, arises almost entirely from a large increase in discounts, which is attributable to the usual renewals of trade Bills at the beginning of the half-year, and the rate of discount in the open market, there fore, is not affected. French Rentes are quoted ½ higher at 114⅞, but Consols are ⅛ lower at 99⅞. In Indian Securities there is no change of any kind.

In the General Produce markets Coffee and Cocoanut-oil remain unaltered. In Linseed a better feeling is reported with a partial improvement of 3d. per quarter. Rapeseed is unchanged. Wheat is firm owing to unsettled weather in England, and No. 1 and No. 2 Calcutta is advanced 6d. per quarter.

The Liverpool Cotton market continues to evince great firmness, the market yesterday having closed with a hardening tendency, sales 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. Spot prices show an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and 1-16d. in Good Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, Good Fair Omra and Good Hingunghaut, and to arrive Americans come 1-64d. higher. In New York the market has opened again, and ready Mid-Uplands is quoted ⅛ cent. higher at 12⅛. Last Saturday's quotation of 12·74 cents. for October proves to have been a mistake for 11·74, but the quotation now comes 11·92 cents. per lb. The receipts for the six days are 6,000 bales against 14,200 and 9,600 bales for the two previous years respectively.

EXCHANGE.—With further shipments of £20,000 in Silver, making in all £270,000 advised this week, the market opened dull at yesterday's closing rates, but after receipt of the Calcutta telegrams a firmer tone became apparent, and Bank paper advanced 1-32d. For buying, however, there has been no change, the limited amount of paper offering tending to check any upward movement. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 1 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight	...1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,,	...2·13	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at par, 60 days sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened very weak, and Fours touched Rs. 100½, but later in the day a rather better feeling was observable, and closing prices are Rs. 100 9-16 to ⅝. In Fours-and-a-half business has been done at Rs. 108.

SHARES all round may be called quiet but steady. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher. Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 820. In Press Companies Akbar are Rs. 35 higher and New Indian have advanced Rs. 2½. East India are Rs. 5 and Fort Press Rs. 25 per share higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are steady with no important movement in values. Kemp & Co., Ld., are quoted at Rs. 91 for Rs. 50 paid-up.

COTTON has again been very dull, the state of the weather putting a stop to shipping. Prices meantime are firmly supported.

WHEAT is quiet, and in some instances a shade easier. Seeds are steady at previous values.

FREIGHTS are firmer owing to anticipations of all the available steam tonnage being required by Government. For the Hesparia 22s. 6d. for Wheat is still being done, but forward there is nothing available for Liverpool. The County of Selkirk being filled up there is no more Cape freight available.

PIECE-GOODS show no change of any importance.

COALS are excited with a large speculative demand and prices may be called Re. 1 per ton higher, but no real sellers are in the market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Jeranos, 1,287 tons, Captain S. Cooper, sailed yesterday for Singapore in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain A. Clark, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, [illegible] general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

[illegible] Bedfordshire, 1,370 tons, Captain W. T. [illegible] Bell to-day for Marseilles, with a [illegible] Steuart and Mr. G. Baird

[illegible] Marion Hall, 2,646 tons, [illegible] Macfoose, Tuesday [illegible] and the follow[illegible] Barings & Co.

July
3 Belgravia (s).....Hutchens.....3·1m. a.m.
Japan (s).....Gardner.....
Lennox (s).....Scott.....Hongkong.....2·6m. a.m.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.—Steamers Recta and Bhundara and a barque (showed H. R. K. G.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July
5 M. Meanatchy (s). ..... Karical.
Macedonia (s) .... Aden.
Corby ..... In sight.

HIGH COURT—JULY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

880-80—Jefferson, B. and D—Dhanjee Chagpar vs Runsordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.—Part heard.

1-81—Crawford and B.—Cursondas alias Kalla Purshotum vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdass and others —S. and T., N. and H., and M. M. Munshi.

3-81—Jefferson B. and D.—Thacker Dayal Jairaj and another vs. Thacker Kessowjee Jadowjee—Prescot and W.

201-81—Janardhun and H. (for pauper)—Rukhmabai vs Bhai Juggonnath and others.

107-80—Raghoonathdass Jumnadass vs Karamsey Madhowjee and others—H. Bicknell.

505-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner and others vs Hursomui Rulderdas and another.

221-81—Tyabjee and B.—Khodiza Begum alias Boolum Bigum and others vs Ali Mahomed Abdool Lutiff and others.

316-81—Muljee and B.—Gulabchund Khooma vs Luxmibai and others—In person.

285-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Gunesshdass Hurdeodas—R. M. Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 7.

Clutterbuck, Surg., on duty, from Lucknow.
Macbeth, Surg., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 7.

Dobeson, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, to join, to Belgaum.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 4.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. A. Parker, to be Dist. and Sess. Judge, South Tanjore, in succession to Mr. Burnell, B. A., P. H. D., C. I. E.

Mr. G. D. Irvine, to be Dist. and Sess. Judge, [illegible]

Mr. J. H. Lefanu, to be Sub-Collr. and Joint [illegible] Tanjore.

[illegible] Spencer, to be Head Asst. to the Collr. [illegible]agte, Tinnevelly, in succession to Mr. [illegible] to continue to act as Dy. Comr. of [illegible]N. Div.

[illegible] to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint [illegible]t, during the employment of Mr. [illegible]r duty, Guntur, further orders.

[illegible] 20th N. I., to act as Civil [illegible] Jail, Kurnool, until further [illegible]

[illegible] Major S. M. Tyrrell, Civil [illegible]re replaced at the disposal of [illegible]

[illegible] Secy. of State for India has [illegible]B. Stevenson, of the Uncov[illegible] whose furlough period of his leave, [illegible]B.A., P.H.D., C.I.E., has been [illegible]H.M.'ss. C. S. from the10th July.

[illegible]e Govr. in Council is pleased to ap[illegible]. C. Innes, a Judge of the High [illegible]te as Chief Justice of the High [illegible]ture at Madras during the absence [illegible] Sir C. Turner, C. I. E., on leave, or [illegible]orders.

[illegible]arnat, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate [illegible]f the High Court of Judicature, Madras, [illegible]employment of the Hon. L. C. Innes as [illegible]tice, or until further orders.

[illegible]. H. S. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as [illegible]Prosecutor as Public Prosecutor during [illegible]ployment of Mr. H. J. Tarrant on other duty, [illegible]l further orders.

[illegible]or C. J. T. Whitlock, Offg. Supdt. of Police, [illegible]velly, to be Supdt. of Police, Salem.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]e following officiating appointment is made :— [illegible]. J. E. Lafrenais, B. C. E., Sub-Engr., 3rd [illegible] Grade, to officiate as Executive Engr., 4th [illegible] Grade, vice Mr. J. M. Bell, on privilege leave.

[illegible] Privilege leave of absence for three months has [illegible]een granted to Mr. F. Fawcett, Acting Asst. [illegible]Supdt. of Police, Kistna District.

Mr. H. Stafford, 1st Class Forest Ranger, Kurnool Div., to be Sub-Asst. Consvr., 2nd Class.

Mr. A. G. R. Theobald, 1st Class Forest Ranger, Kollegal, Coimbatore Division, to be Sub-Asst. Consvr., 2nd class.

Mr. T. M. Newman, 1st class Forest Ranger, Nilgiri Division, to be Sub-Asst. Consvr. 2nd class.

The above officers to take rank from 1st April but to receive the increased pay of the rank from the 1st July only.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major J. E. Blundell, 2nd Bn., Hampshire Regt., to be Asst. Adjt.-Genl., vice Major Hope, appointed Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Head-quarters, dated 17th June.

The services of Surg.-Major S. M. Tyrrell, F. R.C. S. E., 1. M. Dt. are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Madras S. C.—To be Lieut.-Col. having completed 26 years service, Major T. Higginson,—dated 26th June. Major T. H. Stoton,—dated 20th June.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt. B. T. M. Gompertz, S. C., Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Gen., 2nd class, to be Sub. Asst. Comsy. Gen. 1st Class, and Lieut. L. J. Torrie, S. C., Sub.-Asst. Comsy-Gen., 3rd Class, to be Sub-Asst. Comsy-Genl., 2nd Class, vice Major B. Hunter, deceased. Dated 15th Feb.

Lieut. C. M. Maguire, S. C., Wing Officer, 20th Regt. N. I., is granted furlough (m c) out of India for one hundred and eighty days.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.—

Lieut. A. H. Clare-Kannedy, S. C., to be sub-Asst. Comsy-Gen., 3rd Class, vice Lieut. Turrie, promoted.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of every body who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other."—" AGENTS WANTED."

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VEGETABLE

PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany.
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano.....Rs.	750
Sympathetic square ,,	925
Semi-grand, on three legs ,,	1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE

AND

OPTICIANS TO THE

PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC

SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE

METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES

and the

LUCIFERENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HUME—July 7, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Hume, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRIER—July 3, at Visapurpadi, the wife of Mr. R. D. Frier, of a daughter.

MACMILLAN—June 27, at Balasore, Orissa, the wife of R. W. M. Macmillan, of a daughter.

PRIEUR—July 4, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain E. Pricur, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRUERE—June 30, at Simla, Mary Harriett, widow of the late Captain J. Elphinstone Bruere, 13th B. N. I., and daughter of the late Sir Robert Sale, K. G., C. B., in her 73rd years. Deeply regretted.

GORDON—June 28, at Muzaffarpore, of cholera, Ada Isabella, wife of H. W. Gordon, B. C. S., aged 33 years.

GREETHAM—June 29, at Delhi, o abscess on the liver, Robert Greetham, late Assistant Paymaster, Transport Department, aged 40 years.

HARDY—July 3, at Bellery, of enteric fever, Rawdon Hardy, Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, aged 23 years.

KALBERER—July 1, at Calcutta, Theophilus Waldemar, son of late Revd. L. F. Kalberer, aged 26 years and 8 months.

ONSLOW—July 2, at Ootacamund, Thomas Onslow, Madras Civil Service, Retired, aged 70 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

C. D. C., Mada, and other correspondents write expressing disapproval of the leniency of the sentence in a recent libel case; we cannot possibly find space for their letters.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1882.

ELSEWHERE we publish further particulars respecting the Egyptian expeditionary force. Our Calcutta correspondent sends us a complete list of the Commanders and Staff to be appointed to the expedition. Sir Herbert Macpherson will be the commander-in-chief, while Brigadier-General R. Hughes will command the 1st Brigade, and Colonel O. V. Tanner the 2nd. Lieutenant-Colonel Swinhoe will open his office at the Prince's Dock to-day, and proceed at once to organise the supplies. The intention of the authorities is to have everything prepared, from a needle to an anchor, before the force is ordered to start. The excitement over this expedition has completely paralysed ordinary business in Bombay, and the difficulties of commercial people are increased by the uncertainty which prevails. Notwithstanding the continually accumulating reports of military preparations east and west of Suez, the delay in chartering vessels leaves open the contingency of the expedition not starting at all. Steamship owners and agents are inclined to hang back in hopes of having their vessels taken up by Government, while freighters trust to the chance of the Egyptian difficulty being settled without recourse being had to warlike operations. Both parties, therefore, are anxious to "have the matter settled one way or the other." In this respect their desires are probably shared by the Governments in India and at home, and the uncertainty is perhaps much more keenly felt in Downing-street than in the offices of Bombay. European telegrams show an unceasing activity on the part of the Government. Two regiments (47th and the 56th) have been ordered to embark to-day for Gibraltar (presumably with a view to their ultimately going further) and Sir Evelyn Wood has been directed to prepare to proceed to Egypt. If an earlier telegram be correct, he will act as Chief of the Staff to Sir Garnet Wolseley, to whom will be entrusted the chief command of the entire expedition.

While one set of telegrams from London gives us details of the force which England is about to despatch to Egypt, another announces that, in Mr. Gladstone's view, "facts do not at present justify" him in asking for a vote of credit. Now, as it is quite clear no warlike step can be taken without first obtaining the funds, the Prime Minister's statement, if strictly interpreted, might be taken to mean that the expedition is merely a possible contingency. But it would be unwise to give a literal rendering to the oracular utterances of Ministers when pressed by inquisitive members for information which it would not be convenient to impart. In the present instance the saving clause of the Ministerial reply will be found in the words "at present." When Lord Beaconsfield's Government asked for the vote of six millions, it was intended to have a direct political bearing, and to show that Great Britain was about to embark on a scale of preparations which might eventuate in her taking the field in great force. In the present case no such object can be served. The preparations being on a smaller scale, they may be met out of current revenue, and if the estimates are exceeded by a trifle, Parliament would be ready to grant an indemnity. A vote of credit, therefore, would only be required to meet the cost of military operations, and until the command to sail is given there is obviously no need for a vote of credit. No doubt an estimate is ready to hand, and could be laid on the table in five minutes when the occasion requires. The statement that the first army corps of the expeditionary force will consist of 25,000 men, of which 10,000 will be furnished by India, Aden, and the Mediterranean stations, implies a homogeneousness in the plan of operations drawn up for the entire force. To land 7,000 men at Suez without accompanying this movement with corresponding operations on the European side would be obviously to expose the Anglo-Indian force to serious danger. At the same time, it is quite in accordance with a general plat than the troops despatched from Bombay will act specially as Canal chowkidars, and will, moreover, co-operate generally with operations elsewhere. The section of the Canal between Suez and Ismailia is the portion most susceptible to damage. In many places the channel passes between high banks of sand, which might be toppled into the Canal, and block the waterway for the time being before the troops arrived on the scene. But any obstruction of this sort could be speedily cleared away, if a military force, or a gunboat or two, were at hand to keep the enemy at a respectful distance. A contemporary discusses the possibility of Arabi cutting off the water-supply of Suez, Ismailia, Port Said, and the Canal banks generally. It would, of course, be a simple matter for the Egyptians to stop the water flowing through the sweet water canal, and it is hardly possible, in fact it would be impossible, to obtain fresh water along the whole line of the Canal from natural sources. But during the season of high-Nile natural irrigation extends as far as Zag-a-Zig. From this point it would be feasible to bring water by rail in tanks, at least until the Canal was replaced in working order. But, as we point out elsewhere, the troops will have other alimentary resources to fall back on than are contemplated by our contemporary. There will be no necessity for relying on the Nile for our water-supply, inasmuch as a sufficient quantity can be produced by the condensing apparatus which will accompany the steamers. To convey it in tanks to the troops along the Canal will be a very easy matter.

The situation at Alexandria is not improved, and the prospect is not rendered more encouraging, by the evasive answer returned by the Egyptian Government to the British Admiral's so-called ultimatum. Sir Beauchamp Seymour is probably as good a judge as Arabi Pasha of the grounds he had for complaint, and he would not have presented an ultimatum without having discovered sufficient reason. The issue of this matter, therefore, will not depend upon the statements of the Egyptian Government, but upon its acts. The Admiral did not ask for Arabi's views on his own proceedings, but required the Egyptians to desist from certain specified acts of hostility. If these operations are continued, Sir Beauchamp must, of course, be prepared to act upon what would amount to a refusal of his demands. If he does not carry out his threat of bombardment, we may take it as evidence that the resources of diplomacy are not exhausted, and that the sword will not be drawn so long as a chance of peaceful settlement remains. Now that the British Government are prepared with a *corps d'armée*, commanded by one of our best generals, seconded by another, it would be strange indeed if the Porte did not make an effort to avoid an occupation of the country. We are not disposed to under-estimate Arabi Pasha's power of resistance. Granted that he has 50,000 men at his command, and no authority on the subject has ever stated that Egypt could reckon on more, we doubt whether they could cope with half that number of trained British troops. The discipline of the Egyptian soldiery must have been sadly shaken during the recent mutinies, and though they may be animated by a fanatical confidence in their leader, this feeling will scarcely supply the place of discipline. A German authority some time ago, in seeking to correct the low opinion of the Egyptian army entertained in London and Paris, admitted that it "had lost a great deal of its value since the diminution." The effect of the laxity of discipline has been increased by the retirement of the foreign officers, whom the authority above-quoted described as "the most intelligent among the officers," and whose disappearance "can only have a fatal influence on the army itself." But supposing Arabi's regiments made as good a stand as their greatest admirers assert they can do, the Sultan knows that once a British army corps lands at Rosetta, the subjugation of the Egyptians is only a question of time. We imagine, therefore, that when the Porte perceives that England is in earnest, the influence of the Sultan will be exerted to remove the cause of trouble. It is possible, of course, that Arabi and his followers have passed beyond control. In that case the issue would be placed beyond doubt, but at this moment there is unquestionably a possibility that the Porte will endeavour to induce the Powers to accept some arrangement to avert armed intervention. No one, of course, can be anxious to see England entangled in hostilities with the Egyptians, but it would be better to go on at all costs and settle the difficulty once for all, than to risk a re-opening of the Egyptian question by accepting some specious proposal from the Porte.

WE readily publish a curious remonstrance addressed to us by a Mofussil official on the subject of our perversity in regard to the Abkari Amendment Bill. The fact that the writer, having no case, follows a well-known maxim and abuses us to his heart's content is only an additional reason for giving him up a fair portion of our space. We feel under the infliction just as the navvy felt who was thrashed by his diminutive wife—that it amused her, and did not hurt him. He tells us that he devoted an idle hour to the production of his scathing sarcasms, and we "uphold the unyoked humour of his idleness"—in order that everyone may see how little even a clever and well-informed official can say in defence of the measure which official votes have just carried through the Legislative Council, in spite of the unanimous protests of every representative of the general public in that body. His chief complaint against ourselves resolves itself into this—that we are too well informed on the subject, and that not being officials, we have no right to be possessed of any special knowledge on it. His somewhat melancholy chaff about the omniscience of editors is beside the question. A well-organised newspaper can obtain a vast quantity of authentic information about any matter under discussion, which could not be procured, except in very special cases, by an individual—say, by Shums-u-Deen. The real question is whether the objections to the measure for putting a stop to the use of mhowra by the poorer, classes who largely rely upon it for sustenance during certain seasons of the year, were in themselves sound. It was officially maintained that the poor did not, as a matter of fact, use mhowra as food. We quoted authority upon authority to prove that they did. H. E. the Governor virtually concedes the fact; and it is now promised that care will be taken not to interfere much, if at all, with the use of mhowra as food. Does Shums-u-Deen seriously damage our contention on this the main point at issue by recommending us to try the effect of a meal of mhowra flowers? The alleged increase of sobriety amongst the population our Mofussil friend sets down as moonshine. Very good. But does drunkenness result from the use of mhowra as food? Surely not. If it results from the illicit distillation of mhowra flowers the fact is discreditable to the Abkari Department, for, as we have pointed out, the distillation cannot be effected until the flowers have undergone a process of fermentation which renders their detection only too easy for a mile around. But if the habit of drinking be on the increase up-country, the fact may be due to the licensed liquor-shops; there is no proof whatever that it is due to the secret distillation of mhowra. Mhowra flowers are not a new product of the Indian jungles. What has set the people in every village to distil them during the last two years? They did not do so before, for, *ex hypothesi*, they used not to get drunk before—at all events to any great extent.

THE name of Colonel Smith, commandant of the late 18th N. I., recently appeared in General Orders as retiring from the service under the provisions of the disbandment scheme. Colonel Smith had 35 years service, having entered the Army in 1847, and received on retirement a pension of £456-5, together with an annuity of £470-10, and a bonus of staff salary for 18 months, amounting to Rs. 10,800. Colonel Smith and Colonel Malcolmson, C. B., of the 3rd Sind Horse, are the only two officers of the disbanded regiments who are entitled by their length of service to the above terms of retirement, which are decidedly liberal. As we mentioned before, Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, of the Poona Horse, and Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, of the 10th Regt. N. I., are going to retire under the provisions of the scheme. Colonel Utterson, of the late 15th Regt. N. I., has also elected to retire, and proceeds to England on an early date. Colonel Woodhouse, of the late 11th Regt. N. I., will probably succeed to the command of the 10th Regt. N. I. on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Durand. Colonel Dodd, of the late 6th Regt. N. I., has been appointed officiating Commandant of the 8th Regt. N. I. Thus the four Commandants of the disbanded infantry regiments in this Presidency are provided for. Many hard things have been said and written about the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army in reference to his selection of regiments to be disbanded, and all sorts of motives have been attributed to him. But fairness compels us to state that the very great majority of officers in this Presidency are of a contrary opinion, and consider that General Hardinge performed his difficult and disagreeable task with judgment and tact. And the utmost consideration has been shown to those officers who have lost their regiments, they having, as far as possible, been given appointments equivalent to those they have lost. We say "as far as possible," because there must be a good many sufferers in any scheme of reduction, and appointments cannot be created to suit circumstances. We have before stated our opinion on the policy of disbanding regiments which are certain to be wanted in a crisis like the present, and there is no need to dwell on this point. The thing is done now, and we must wait and see what the result will be.

WE hear that General Lyttleton-Annesley, Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, has offered a handsome silver-mounted revolver, as a prize to be shot for by the native officers of the Bombay Army, at the forthcoming Rifle Meeting at Poona, in September next. As our readers are aware, native officers are now armed with revolvers, and General Annesley's prize is offered with a view to increase their proficiency in the use of this weapon. The idea is a very good one, and this novel contest ought to be an interesting feature of the Poona meeting. The terms of the match are not yet settled, but each native officer competing is to fire with his regulation revolver.

JOHN COMPANY.*

ANY reference to "the good old days" deserves to be received with respect even by the most unbelieving of modern sceptics. For this reason, if for no other, Mr. Carey's work with its prolix title ought to be handled tenderly. The curious *olla podrida*, of which the author has issued the first volume, represents the results of laborious research through files of old newspapers and hundreds of volumes of scarce works on India. The merits of the book are, like its contents, rather varied. Mr. Carey brings to light a vast amount of rare and curious information respecting the English in India in the days (good or otherwise) of "Honourable John Company." On the other hand, he crowds his pages unnecessarily with cuttings of little actual or historical interest, and tabulates them without any proper system of arrangement. If any moral is to be drawn from the numerous incidents recorded, it is that the days of "John Company" were very far indeed from being good. When members of Council quarrelled and fought on the floor of the council-room, when officers drank, gambled, and fought like rowdies, when the punishment of criminals took the form of bloodcurdling cruelty, there was not much to admire in the manners of the times. In India, indeed, as elsewhere, the conventionally described "good old days" will not bear examination, and a perusal of Mr. Carey's book, we imagine, will make us all profoundly grateful that our lot has cast us in days which are not old and which may not be good, but which are, with all their shortcomings, a substantial improvement on any that have gone before.

Mr. Carey commences his extracts with matters relating to Calcutta locally, and a brief *résumé* of history which is known to all. One of his earliest references to personal matters is a "severe reproof" from the Company to Mr. Deane, the President, in 1725, for "having charged rupees eleven hundred for a chaise and pair to the public account, which sum he is ordered immediately to refund." "If our servants," say the directors, "will have such superfluities, let them pay for them." For the next thirty years the Directors made war upon what they termed the "foppery" of their servants. The President was forbidden to have music at table, and "a coach and six with guards and running footmen." In 1754 the "writers" were ordered to "lay aside the expense of either horse, chair, or palankeen during their writership." Subsequently the writers petitioned "to be indulged in keeping palankeens for such months of the year as the excessive heats and violent rains make it impossible to go on foot without the utmost hazard of their health," and this request was granted, but the directors, at the same time, recommended a "frugal manner of living," a more punctual attendance to business, and added "that the servants, covenanted and military officers of the Company, be advised of the Company's orders with relation to their due attendance at church, and required to give due obedience thereto." As would be expected, the manners of 1800 were of a somewhat free and easy character. Williamson says that at this period coats were dispensed with by gentlemen paying visits, who wore a white linen waistcoat with sleeves instead. Lord Valentia, in 1804, states that English black alpaca began to be considered more fashionable, and soon superseded the white linen waistcoat. Du Pre mentions a singular article of dress, for he says, "To be secure from the attacks of musquitoes it is the custom to wear within doors, if one stays any time, whether for meals or any other purpose, *paste board round the legs*." In a chapter devoted to amusements Mr. Carey remarks that the anniversary of the battle of Assaye was celebrated on a Sunday in the year 1804, and that first of all the Governor-General and "Major-General Wellesley" attended church, "when a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Reverend Mr. Brown," and then adjourned to Government House, where a grand dinner was given, salutes fired, and great festivities indulged in. A dinner in honour of the battle of Delhi in 1807 was remarkable, Mr. Carey says, for the airs played after the toasts. "The Queen and Royal Family" was followed by the strains of "Merrily Danced the Quaker's Wife;" "The Honourable East India Company," by "Money in both Pockets" (an appropriate enough air, surely). Nor can anything be said against toasting "Lord Wellesley" to the accompaniment of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," seeing that the air was a tribute to the renowned commander's nationality.

We have already alluded to the amenities of the Council Chamber. The following is a description of the encounter between Mr. Batson and Mr. Hastings, which must have grievously scandalised official society even in those days :—

An extraordinary scene occurred at the Council Chamber on the 10th June, 1763. Mr. Batson, one of the members, reflected in strong terms upon the conduct of Mr. Hastings while defending some of the Nawab's recent actions. He not only gave Mr. Hastings the lie, but struck him in the presence of the board. The blow was returned, and a most disgraceful fight ensued. Mr. Hastings withdrew from the board and subsequently Mr. Batson. The board were of opinion that Mr. Batson was the aggressor. However, both the gentlemen were ordered to keep their houses till the unhappy dispute should be adjudged by the full council. The majority of the council voted for Mr. Batson's suspension, but on his making a full apology, the majority agreed to his restoration to office and resuming his place in the council; but the president refusing to sit with him, it was decided he was to have the minutes of each member of council after their meeting to record his view—*at his own house*. A violence of a far inferior nature is given by the Court of Directors as a reason for *dismissing* one of the principal members of council of Bengal in the year 1748. The president noticed this circumstance, and held therefore that he only upheld the Court's views when he refused Mr. Batson the honor of sitting with them in council.

But the excitement of Calcutta in those days was not confined to Mr. Macdonald's dancing of "the fashionable Scotch step," or to Mr. Oehme's concerts, both of which were freely advertised towards the close of the last century. It must be admitted, though, that dancing sometimes became stirring enough, for Lord Valentia writes in 1793 that "consumptions are very frequent among the ladies, which I attribute, in a great measure, to their incessant dancing even during the hottest weather." For those who were not satisfied with this the following attractive opening was offered by advertisement in 1780 :—

To all gentlemen, seamen, and lads of enterprize and true spirit, who are ambitious of making an honorable independence by the plunder of the enemies of their country, the Death or Glory privateer, a prime sailing vessel, mounted with 16 guns, James Bracey, mounting six 22 pounders, twelve cohorns, and twenty swivels, and carrying a hundred and twenty-men—will leave Calcutta in a few days on a five months' cruise against the Dutch, French, and Spaniards. The best treatment and encouragement will be given.

The "show" business must have been a remarkably paying one in those days, as the following extract will prove :—

A person of the name of Domenick Laurency, an Italian, advertises in 1794, having brought from Europe the "Cabinet of Curiosities" and the "Great Optic of Zaler," both of which "Curiosities" had "attracted the admiration of the capital cities of Europe, and particularly that of London." The Cabinet was composed of figures, life size, of persons in Europe and elsewhere who had made a name for themselves, and particularly of those who were living actors of the tragedies of the French Revolution, then in full vigor. The "optic glass represents the rising of the sun and the capital cities of Europe, in their natural state and size," &c., &c., admission one *Gold Mohur*.

We have been frequently led to believe that originality in tradesmen's advertisements was a thing of quite modern invention. An individual named Shadrach Clark, and "signing himself a wax and tallow chandler," seems to have somewhat anticipated the usages of later times. Advertising in the *Gazette* in 1796, Shadrach thinks it highly necessary to take notice of and hint to the public, that there are one or two in town who have set up for wax and tallow chandlers, but who have never been regularly brought up to the business, and only got a little insight into it by frequenting his house under the cloak of friendship. They sell under him on purpose to get customers, in which they might have succeeded by their intrigues with the ignorant, but their want of a thorough knowledge in the art of manufacturing candles, joined to their ignorance of the ingredients necessary for preserving tallow in this climate, and making them burn clear and last long, have brought discredit on the trade, that in justice is due only to such pretenders.

If we are to judge from the abilities of "an European" who advertises for employment, Anglo-Indians of those days must have been peculiarly well off in the matter of servants. This gentleman, "upwards twenty years in India," asks for employment "in the capacity of steward and hair-dresser," and "understands watch-making, can tune pianofortes." Soda-water was introduced to India in 1812. Up to that time soda-powders were in general use. The introduction of soda-water is heralded by an eloquent advertisement recounting its merits, and concluding with the intimation "that for this valuable water the sum of fourteen rupees per dozen will be charged, and two rupees allowed for the returned bottles."

Mr. Carey describes many peculiarities of military life in those days. By an order of the Governor-General in Council, dated 15th June, 1812, officers resigning or dismissed the service and ordered to proceed to Europe, were provided with passages in the company's ships, "allowed to sleep in the steerage," and "accommodated at the third mate's table," to whom a sum of Rs. 868-6-9 was paid on that account. It may be remarked that when an officer was dismissed the service, he was not allowed to remain in India, but was shipped off to Europe forthwith. Kicking and abusing one's wife was, it appears in those days, considered a military crime, and tried by court-martial. On the 6th June, 1814, Captain Charles White, of the 59th Foot, was indicted "for conduct scandalous, and highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in shamefully abusing, cruelly beating, kicking, and ill-using his wife, &c." "Such conduct being in breach of the articles of war, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," &c., Captain White was dismissed the service. Mr. Carey gives many incidents respecting courts-martial which exhibit military life in a very unfavourable light. Beating and maltreating the natives, the author says, was "rather a favourite amusement with the officers of the army." As late as 1829 Cornet C. C. Ferrers had been brought four times before a court-martial in as many years for having beaten and maltreated the natives in a most shameful and outrageous manner." He had twice been sentenced to be dismissed the service, but the punishment had been remitted. On the fourth occasion the Directors censured the lenity of the previous punishments, and directed "that Cornet Ferrers be discharged from our service and sent to Europe without delay." What is the most remarkable evidence of all, however, against the moral character of this young officer, was that while the Directors were still deliberating over the fourth conviction, Cornet Ferrers was had up a *fifth* time, and sentenced by the court-martial to be dismissed the service. The lash flourished in full vigour in those days, and Mr. Carey mentions a case where "one thousand lashes on the bare back" with the cat-o-nine-tails were awarded by sentence of court-martial to a private of the 84th Foot who threatened to shoot his commanding officer.

If the illustrations of social life quoted by Mr. Carey were at all capable of general application, the inner life of society must have been very miserable indeed. Ladies were particularly scarce, and, according to Mr. Carey, "one of the prizes held out to a young lady on reaching India, as open to all comers, was 'three hundred a year, dead or alive,' which passed into a proverb and was stamped on the damsel's brow as plain as print. The meaning was that by marrying a member of the Civil Service, she secured a husband with at least £300 a year, and at his death would be entitled to a pension from the Civil Fund to the same amount. The latter provision, however, was contingent on the husband having served a certain period, and, on one occasion, this fact was communicated to a lady at a grand dinner just after her marriage, when she could not conceal her disappointment, but call across the table to her husband—'John, John, it's a *do* after all: it is a do.'"

It was very sad, no doubt, for one's newly-married wife to regard matters in that light, but she might have been a less disagreeable companion than one referred to in Macintosh's travels, who unbosoms herself to a friend as follows :—

True it is I am married; I have obtained that for which I came out to India—a husband; but I have lost what I left behind me in my native country—happiness. Yet my husband is rich, as rich, or richer, than I could desire; but his health is ruined, as well as his temper, and he has taken me rather as a convenience than as a companion, and he plays the tyrant over me with as much severity as if I were one of the slaves that carry his palanquin. I will just give you a hasty sketch of the manner in which I came by him

TELEGRAMS.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

OFFICERS FOR THE INDIAN FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The *Englishman* gives the following as the names of the Commanders and Staff to be appointed for the Indian expedition to Egypt :—Sir Herbert Macpherson to the Command-in-Chief ; Brigadier-General R. Hughes to command the 1st Brigade, with Major H. Paterson, 23rd Pioneers, as Brigade Major ; Colonel O. V. Tanner, Bombay Staff Corps, to command the 2nd Brigade, with Captain R. Murray, Seaforth Highlanders, as Brigade Major ; Colonel H. Moore to command at Suez ; Major A. Morgan, Norfolk Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major M. King-Harman, Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Captain E. Elles, R. A., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Lieutenant E. Barrow, 7th N. I., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Lieutenant J. M. Grierson, R. A., Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General for the Intelligence Department ; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Vanstraubenzee, R. A., Commanding Royal Artillery ; Colonel J. Browne, R. E., Commanding Royal Engineers ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. Luckhardt, Bombay Staff Corps, Chief Commissariat Officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AN EGYPTIAN VOTE OF CREDIT.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said he had no intention of asking Parliament for a vote of credit, as facts at present did not justify such a step

THE BRITISH FORCE TO EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The first Army Corps of the expeditionary force for Egypt will consist of 25,000 men, of which England will contribute 15,000, and India, Aden, and the Mediterranean stations, 10,000.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

LATER.

The 47th and 56th regiments of the line have been ordered to embark for Gibraltar to-morrow.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S ULTIMATUM.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 6.

The Egyptian authorities, in reply to the ultimatum of Admiral Seymour respecting the armaments in Alexandria harbour, have declared that his complaints are groundless.

The tension continues unabated.

THE COMMAND IN EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 7.

It is reported that Sir Garnet Wolseley will be appointed to the chief command, and Sir Evelyn Wood, Chief of the Staff.

LATER.

General Sir Evelyn Wood has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Egypt.

Rear Admiral A. H. Hoskins, C. B., has been appointed second in command of the fleet at Alexandria.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to officiate as Chief Justice of Calcutta during Sir R. Garth's absence.

Captain Vincent, of the Central India Horse, officiates as second Squadron Commander, and Lieutenant Durand as third Squadron commander.

Mr. Westland returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the State Paper Currency Department on the 29th June.

On the same day Mr. Atkinson received charge of the office of Accountant-General, Bengal.

Colonel Montague has been appointed Assistant Commissary General, first class, and Major O'Donel Assistant Commissary General, second class.

Surgeon Guthrie officiates as Deputy Surgeon-General in Oudh and Rohilkund in the place of Dr. Clutterbuck, transfered to the home establishment.

Major Dawes, 17th Native Infantry, goes on two years' furlough.

Doctor Duke, Medical officer of the Kelat Agency, takes leave for one year.

The Viceroy has sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Secunderabad, and designated the Hyderabad Rifle Volunteer Corps, with Major Ludlow, Madras Staff Corps, for Commandant.

Lieutenant Hoskyn officiates as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during Major Lebreton's absence.

Mr. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, first grade, has been transferred from British Burmah to the Central Provinces.

Mr. Odling, Executive Engineer, first grade, Bengal, officiates as Superintending Engineer in the Province during Major Leywood's absence.

Captain Gardiner has been appointed Deputy Manager, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Lieutenant Constable Assistant Manager.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 6.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Verona arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 3rd inst.

ADEN, JULY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, JULY 7, 6 P.M.

Mail-steamer Brindisi, from China, arrived.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ per cent. do.	90
3 per cent. Consols for account	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
5 per cent. French Rentes	114¾
Bar Silver	51⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,900,000, Dec. £1,200,000
Bills Discounted	£26,600,000, Inc. £4,100,000
Bullion	£24,100,000, Dec. £300,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 35 per cent.

Arrival—St. Bernard.

At the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday afternoon, a letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government Resolution on the subject of transferring to the Municipality the charge of the primary schools in Bombay now administered by the Educational Department. The papers were circulated to the several members of the Council before the meeting of yesterday, and the memoranda of the members were read. The Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik was of opinion that it would be more satisfactory to the Municipality to deal with their altered responsibilities as a whole instead of piecemeal. Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, and Mr. Nanabhoy H. Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Cook, Colonel Hancock, and Mr. Dosabhoy stated that if Mr. Nowrozjee desired to shelve the matter until the whole subject as "an entire scheme" was before them they could not agree with him. Mr. R. N. Khote concurred. Dr. Pinkerton and Colonel Merewether considered the Council should be guided a good deal by the system of the English School Boards, and they remarked that if a full supply of schools were maintained the expenditure must be greatly increased, and then the subject of an educational rate must be considered sooner or later. After a short conversation the matter was referred to a Committee of the Corporation with the request that a Committee be appointed to consider the proposal ; the Commissioner to be asked meanwhile to communicate with Government as to the further application of the decentralisation resolution, in order that future liabilities might be considered as a whole.

MR. A. A. CONROY has been elected Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Hunt in place of Mr. C. S. Lyon, who is about to proceed to England.

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. GRANT DUFF has commenced his tour, and arrived at Trichinopoly on the 4th July.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS is reported by a Madras paper to have abandoned his intended tour to the Mysore division for the present, "the crisis in Egypt being the apparent cause."

MR. JUSTICE INNES officiates as Chief Justice of Madras during the absence of Sir Charles Turner on leave, and Mr. Tarrant, barrister-at-law and Crown Prosecutor, is appointed to occupy Mr. Justice Innes' seat as a judge of the High Court.

THE appointment of a temporary successor to Sir Richard Garth has not yet been made, but orders on the subject may be expected in the course of the week, the balance of opinion, however, with the Government of India, is in favour of the claims of Mr. Justice Mitter. This is on the authority of the *Englishman*, which is strongly opposed to Mr. Mitter's appointment.

THE sudden despatch of H. M. S. Dryad from Kurrachee to Muscat was due to the outbreak there of a revolt against the Sultan, headed by his brother. Affairs in Muscat have long been in a disturbed condition, and things have at last come to a crisis. The Dryad was sent at the request of Major Grant, the Political Agent at Muscat, to protect British subjects who are chiefly natives of India.

MR C. E. BERNARD, C. S. I., C.I.E., is gazetted Honorary Colonel of the administrative battalion of British Burmah Volunteers.

A TELEGRAM from Peshawar, dated July 4, to a Calcutta paper, states :—"Captain Potter, of the Cheshire Regiment, died this morning between seven and eight o'clock of heat apoplexy. He had only been ill a few hours."

MAJOR MARRIOTT, of the Carabiniers, who was passed over for his lieutenant-colonelcy on the 1st July last for Lieutenant-Colonel M. Blake, formerly of the 5th Lancers and 5th Dragoons, brought in from half pay, is reported to be about to retire. Promotion in the Carabiniers is likely to be rapid, for besides Major Marriott, Major Burnley is reported to be also on the eve of retirement. At present he is on leave in England for private affairs till the 13th instant.

IT appears that we were in error yesterday in stating, on the authority of a Calcutta paper, that Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, C.B., commandant of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, had resigned the service, as he has only gone on furlough, and Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Rynd officiates for him.

THE Madras papers state that though an active search had been made by the police and boatmen, Mr. Mosa's body had not been discovered up to Wednesday evening, and no trace of it had been seen.

SAYS the *Englishman* :—It is satisfactory to learn that some of the discharged men from the disbanded regiments are likely to enlist, if they have not already enlisted, in regiments to which they have taken a fancy. Those of them who have three years' exemplary service, on being recommended by their commanding officers, will be allowed to count their previous service for pension. Re-enlistments have been made at Barrackpore, Nowshera, Rawul Pindi, Peshawar, and elsewhere.

THE following list shows approximately the native officers and men of Madras regiments who have elected for transfer to other regiments :—Subadars, 8, out of 64, or one-eighth ; jemadars, 8, out of 64, or one-eighth ; havildars, 88, out of 328, rather more than one-fourth ; naicks, 185, out of 320, rather more than one-half ; drummers, 63, out of 128, or one-half ; sepoys, 2,732, out of 4,565, or about three-fifths.

COMMANDER A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Superintendent of the Marine Survey of India, who retired on the 1st instant under the 55 years' rule, has been for nearly 40 years connected with the surveying operations in this country. The *Statesman* says :—He leaves the service with the good wishes of all who are acquainted with him ; and his genial, generous, and kindly disposition, as also the valuable services he has rendered, will long be remembered by the maritime community throughout India.

ACCORDING to reports from Kabul, received by the Lahore paper, the Amir has given Kazi Abdul Kadir, ex-British Agent at his Court permission to leave Kabul for Peshawur. The Kazi left the city of Cabul about a week ago, and will arrive in Peshawur shortly. No escort was allowed by the Amir. The Amir is said to have confiscated the property of Abdul Kadir, son of the Governor of Koh-i-daman, who rendered good service to the Amir in the march on Kandahar. The value of the property attached is estimated at one lakh and ten thousand rupees.

AN event of interest to the Muhammadan world took place at Mecca early in May—the re-opening, after extensive repairs, of the sacred precincts of the Kaaba. The event was marked by some ceremony. The high functionaries, civil and military, and the notables were present, and the gates of the sanctuary were formally thrown open before a great crowd. Prayers were then offered for the health and happiness of the Sultan and for the maintenance of his power. At night the city was illuminated.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HEDAYAT ALI, native aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, died at his residence at Dinapore, on the 3rd instant, of a carbuncle. Colonel Hedayat Ali was last attached to the 45th Native Infantry (Rattray's Sikhs). The record of his war services says :—

"Served with the late 8th Native Infantry in the first and second sieges of Mooltan 1848-49 ; was present at Ramnuggur and battle of Goaleera (Medal and Clasp); transferred to the 1st Battalion of Police under Major Rattray in 1856 ; at Dinapore in 1857, when the native regiments were wavering from their allegiance, assisted the Civil Police in arresting rebels (1st Class of the 'Order of British India,' with the title of 'Sirdar Bahadoor'); was engaged in the affairs of Sewahee, Dunchooa, and Kusma, also at Dhamooaa, where a portion of Colonel Fisher's column, under Major Ross, including a party of the Sikhs under Major Rattray, defeated a large number of the Shahabad Rebels on the 28th October, 1858 (1st Class of the Order of Merit) employed in the Sikkim expedition in 1861 under Lieut.-Col. Gawler (brought prominently to the notice of Government) ; towards the end of 1861 proceded as Orderly Officer to Major Rattray, Commanding the Police Force sent to quell disturbances at Sumbulpore ; in 1862 was sent, with the 1st Police Battalion, to aid the regular troops in suppressing the rebellion in the Cossyah and Jyntea Hills (brought to the notice of Government by Lieut.-Col. Haughton) ; was employed in the late expedition in Bhootan as assistant to the Chief Political Officer and Commandant, Cooch Behar Troops, and for his services received the title of Khan Bahadoor."

THE Government of India have sanctioned the provision of a dummy railway wagon at every station in India where horse and field artillery or cavalry is stationed, for the purpose of training horses to readily enter and quit railway wagons, and in addition a dummy railway truck at all stations where artillery is quartered, to enable the men to be practised in loading and unloading their material ; and the Commander-in-Chief directs that general officers commanding will, when the wagons have been erected, give the necessary instructions for having these drills thoroughly practised ; and forward annually to the office of the Adjutant General, at Simla, on November 1st, reports on the result, with any suggestions considered desirable.

THE following Horse Guards' circular, dated 15th May, 1882, which has been addressed to general officers commanding districts and stations at home and in the colonies, is re-published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India for general information and guidance :—

"With reference to para. 49, sec. VII of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, I have the honour, by desire of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to inform you that His Royal Highness is of opinion that the requirements of hospitality in no way demand the entertainment of regiments upon their arrival at a station by the other corps serving there. I have therefore to request that you will at once issue an order, positively forbidding the continuance of this expensive custom, informing commanding officers at the same time that the object aimed at will be fully attained if the officers of the incoming corps are made honorary members of the messes already established in the garrison, until they have had time to open their own mess."

REGARDING the issue of Stock Notes, the *Pioneer* writes :—"If the Egyptian incident blows over the Bombay interest in Stock Notes will no doubt revive ; and in that case a larger quantity is likely to be placed in the Western Presidency than in all the rest of India together so far. Before the idea of the expedition turned speculation into a new channel the financial agents in Bombay, who were in communication with the Government on the subject of Stock Notes, were on the point of taking over 20 lakhs' worth."

ONE-SIDED TALK WITH THE EDITOR ABOUT DRINK.

You have shown such a deal of knowledge about mhowra, that you must have visited the remote regions where it grows. If so, you have perhaps found yourself at some time or other boxed up in a travellers' bungalow, with all your goods and chattels stuck in the mud or gone astray. Such is my fate to-day, and so I turn to you in my solitude for a little conversation. You will not mind my addressing you with perfect frankness. The fashion has been set by letters to eminent men in the public prints of England and India ; and are you not at this moment, after His Excellency the Governor, with whom you have shown some pretty sparring, the most eminent man in Bombay ?

* * *

The universal knowledge of editors has always inspired me with admiration and respect. And I recall a little story which appears to me *apropos*. You know, since Lord Lytton's tinsel days, it has become obligatory to introduce every oratorical or literary effort with a little story. A doctor friend of mine had a keen antipathy to a bumptious specialist of another branch of science. The specialist was a Scotch, and his accent somewhat added to the effect of a peculiarly curt and positive delivery—a delivery that seemed to convey that he had made up his mind on a subject in his cradle, and held to it ever since. The two had a terrible argument about nothing. At length the engineer observed : "But, Doctor, you must allow that a man knows something of his own profession." "B-a-a-y G—d, I'll just tell you what it is, Snooks. I know everything you do, plus doctoring !" Argument could not be maintained after this. His friends were not, of course, imposed upon by the doctor's claim to engineering knowledge, enforced though it was by such glorious simplicity of utterance and boldness of action. But an editor can print his claims to omniscience in any type he likes, and many people never quite grow out of that instinctive belief in human testimony when it appears in print which distinguished their guileless childhood.

* * *

But seriously, you cannot claim universal knowledge. You must admit that he who discoursed of the loves of the peacocks, or rather of the peahens, for there was only one cock who was beloved, and he piebald, or he who recently came to India on a beetle-spearing expedition, or some of those who think themselves justified in desecrating the graves of the ancients and great ones of the earth, or the agent that Providence has sent us for developing the hidden forces of nature, the Prometheus-Vulcan of electricity,—that any one of these could tell you one or two things you did not know before. Yes, you must admit it. But you know someone in each branch of inquiry who can supply your deficiencies on any subject. Are you sure these people don't mislead you, though ? Do they know all they profess ? Not a bit of it. From the day the *Pall Mall Gazette* was planned in the Fleet Prison the editor of that respectable journal has been at the mercy of the producer of copy.

* * *

But it was about drink I meant to write, and the opposition to the Abkari Amendment Bill. What has struck me in this discussion is the glorious ignorance displayed by the crowd, and indeed some of the M. C.'s also, and the wildness of the non-official speeches in the august assembly. We hear people talk of mhowra berries and mhowra cultivation, and mhowra spirit is actually compared with cider by your intelligent correspondent from Poona. The Hon. Mr. Macaulay seems to think it takes 10 or 12 annas to enable a man to get drunk. The Hon. Mr. Mandlik dances round the subject like a second-rate native pleader conducting a case. He hopes that he will be heard for his much speaking, and that some remark out of a mass of irrelevance may tell. Perhaps our noble army contains soldiers who fire away their ammunition on the same principle. Sir J. J. talks about free-trade. Can he point to any civilised country in the world where free trade in spirituous liquors exists ? I am not saying that the Bill is right or wrong ; but what is clear is that the Bombay public know nothing about the subject, and that the non-official M. C.'s, beyond repeating *ad nauseam* that mhowra was eatable and used as food, made no impression on the official case. You try a mouthful, Mr. Editor, and you will find yourself heaving like the sham sea under a model ship.

* * *

I am an official, and you must not compare me with my friend the doctor for my somewhat abrupt utterances, for I do not lay claim to a tithe of the knowledge that leaves your pen's point in, say, a week. I would, however, point out one great mistake in your own premisses when writing on this subject, a mistake which you have since thrust back on to official shoulders. You took H. E.'s statement that the consumption of liquor was decreasing as of general application. So did I, and I picked up the thread and took up H. E. promptly in my bundle of ignorami. But it is now evident to me that that statement applied only to the seaboard districts of Thana and Colaba. His Excellency is liberated, and I would tell him that there are places where the consumption of liquor is rapidly on the increase, and that the habit of drinking is extending to classes who have been hitherto entirely free from this vice at all events, and that this is due to the low price of liquors, farmers in adjoining districts almost making presents of liquor to win one another's custom. The native drinks to get drunk, and this is a fact that must not be lost sight of in judging of the necessity for Government interference.

* * *

Herbert Spencer lays stress on two products of his eager spirit of inquiry. He does not place them side by side, but I recall them from the crowd of thoughts that his works have supplied me. They are the necessity for special study and knowledge to understand any social problem, and the inability of legislation to enforce morality. Applying that first to this mhowra discussion, I would assert that the official information and knowledge were far superior to anything shown by the non-official members ; and naturally so, for the amount of thought and earnest study brought to bear on the subject by the former as compared with the latter was probably as 100 to 1. In your article, if I remember right, you made some suggestions of unworthy motives on the official side—no, I will not notice them further ; the newspaper editor, the barrister, and the advertiser are privileged nowadays. With regard to the enforcement of morality by law, the dogma is upset for Indian liquor traffic by the evidence of the Collector of Thana. Sociology, like many another science which reasons from European observation, finds no abiding place on Indian soil. But the Byee Yay has heard about moral legislation. He has read Shake-ispyar, and hurls "Measure for Measure" at the head of the Saheb who would have the face to check the drinking of ardent spirits. I leave you to tackle him, Mr. Editor.

* * *

I think you would do well to recall a little leader that appeared in your paper not long ago, in which you half acknowledged that the merchants of Bombay did not know their own business. Impossible ! No, it is the fact. The merchants are beginning to think that the Cotton Frauds Act was a useful measure. So, you see, public opinion is not always infallible. And I might go on, if I thought it worth while, to show you that in this mhowra business the custodians of the public revenue are disinclined, with their agents in influential cases who don't care to see mhowra rise in price. I wonder who the wag was who sent me an anonymous vernacular communication not long ago. He honoured me by thanking me as the representative of Government for the plentiful supply of spirit in the land, and the cheap rate at which it was procurable. He thought it was extremely kind of Government to show so just a regard for the health of its subjects. He found spirits agreed very well with his health, keeping out fever and other ailments. I am not sure he did not request me to convey all these details to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

* * *

Now my kit has come and gone, and I have some distance to travel this sultry afternoon. It will take me a good hour to struggle into my mouldy boots So I'll put my pen down. (Ed.—Thank Heaven !) We've had a pleasant chat, and I hope you won't publish it (Ed.—I will), though I fancy I see His Excellency turning up his orbs, and praying, tearfully praying, that a kind Providence may protect him from his friends.

SHUMS-U-DEEN.

Mhavalla, July 6.

THE PRESSURE OF THE ABKARI LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You deserve the thanks and the everlasting gratitude of the poor Bhils, Warlees, Thacurs, Katcorees, and even the kunbis for the stand you have taken against the mhowra flower legislation.

The clandestine making and selling of mhowra and toddy liquor is watched most carefully by the numerous detectives employed by the Abkari contractors and by their agents ; even Government have employed extra police for this purpose ; and if there have been any rows or disturbances in the villages, it must have been because these detectives, or some of them, perform their duty with a high hand. Again, it is not known to you or to your readers that when an accused person is placed before a magistrate for trial, the detectives, and, in case of conviction, where a fine is inflicted, half of that fine is given to the detective. It is no wonder that often these detectives overstep their duty, and the consequences are that they get maltreated. Can you blame the villagers for standing up against zoolum ?

As regards the mhowra flower being used as food, I have seen children and old and infirm men and women going and gathering the fallen mhowra trees from morn till dusk, picking up mhowra flowers, These they take home and use with their food, or they dry them, and then take the dried flowers on bazaar days to the bazaar, where they give them on kunbi work grain, chillies, salt, &c. During the famine mhowra flowers saved many lives. Again, the seed is used to make oil. A fact worthy of note is that mhowra flowers and mhowra seed are largely exported to Europe. By this means some money is put into the pockets of the poor and wretched people of the Konkan, Deccan, and Gujerat.

TRUTH.

GOLD-MINING IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter of the 5th instant I endeavoured to show that the shareholders of the Wynaad and Ripon Gold-mining Companies scarcely come under the category of fools, in which your local contemporary places people who invest in Indian gold-mining companies. It now remains for me to show that the compliment cannot properly be addressed to the shareholders of the Kaiser-i-Hind, the only other gold-mining company in Bombay. The Kaiser-i-Hind was started on a nominal capital of Rs. 12,00,000 in 48,000 shares of Rs. 25 each, all of which has been called, but not yet paid up. It purchased the mining rights over 1 square mile of land, *i.e.*, 640 acres, situate at Colar in the Mysore territory, about 40 miles east of Bangalore. The fortunate vendor was Colonel de la Poer Beresford, who certainly may be congratulated on having discovered a rich reef of gold-bearing material in the Bombay public. He received Rs. 3,75,000 in cash and Rs. 3,75,000 in fully paid up shares for his mining rights, out of which he had to "satisfy the claims of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. of Bombay and Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras for their services in promoting the company and negotiating the sale," and if he paid those two firms less than a lakh each for their very valuable services, he can scarcely be said to have acted with that liberality which is expected from officers of his rank. The knowledge of this exploit of Colonel de la Poer Beresford cannot be too widely diffused, as it is calculated to give a great impetus to recruiting in Her Majesty's army. When one considers that payment for the mining rights in the Ripon Company was accepted entirely in paid-up shares, and that in the purchase of the *freehold estate* of the Wynaad Company, consisting of 1,614 acres, only the sum of Rs. 50,000 was paid in cash, and that for only the *mining rights* of the 640 acres which constitute the estate of the Kaiser-i-Hind Company the enormous sum of Rs. 3,75,000 was paid in cash, one can scarcely realise the fact that the negotiations in all three cases were conducted by the same agents. In making bargains people generally profit by experience. But my object in writing this letter is not to expose the financial condition of the company, but to show that the prospects of profit held out to the shareholders by the several reports that were published by the directors were such as might well induce even the most cautious of investors to risk their money in the speculation. We have, first, the report of Mr. John Harris the well known mining engineer, but as that report was made in the interest of the vendor, I will not refer to it more than by saying that it was as auriferous as any vendor of a gold-mining property could desire. The report, dated 11 January, 1881, of Mr. A. W. Forde, the well-known and highly-respected engineer of Bombay, who is the "Consulting Engineer in Bombay" of the company, is quite as auriferous as that of Mr. Harris. Mr. Forde describes the ground as "undulating and intersected by several nullahs, with innumerable outcrops of quartz reefs on the higher portions." "Quartz reefs running from end to end of the property parallel to those in the properties of the other mining companies in the district." The numerous outcrops of the quartz reefs render it easy to trace their direction, in which numerous old native workings materially assist." It would be tedious to extract verbatim all that Mr. Forde asserts in favour of the assumption that the company's land is highly auriferous ; it is sufficient to say here that he submitted it to the most careful tests. He visited the bed of a nulla in company with "some native women accustomed to extract gold with the implements universally used by them for the purpose in those districts," who washed some earth in Mr. Forde's presence, "until nothing but a black kind of sand remained in which were seen small specks of gold." Mr. Forde finds six large reefs running in parallel lines through the entire length of the company's property, which is two miles in length and half a mile in width. "It is needless to state," he says, "that six large reefs, each two miles in length, if they were worked to only 300 feet deep, would be inexhaustible, and suffice for the operations of several large companies ;" and he adds, "From experiments tried by other companies in this district, it has been found that the gold in the débris from native workings, which were rejected by them would more than pay for its extraction by means of machinery." Further evidence of the value of these reefs is the extent of native workings over the entire district. Everywhere are indications of pounding and washing, and both on this and adjoining properties there are extensive excavations both on the surface and underground. The experiments in treating the quartz and extracting the gold" he estimates at about Rs. 5-8 per ton, and he says ; "If, therefore, we take the value of gold at Rs. 2 per dwt., a yield of 5 dwts. per ton of quartz would pay working expenses, and an average yield of 1 oz. per ton would give an enormous profit ; if 100 tons were crushed daily, the profits would amount to upwards of ten lakhs of rupees, and if the yield were only half an ounce of gold per ton the balance of profits, after deducting working expenses, would amount to upwards of 4 lakhs per annum or 33 per cent. on the totalcapital of the company." "I have seen," he says, "a statement respecting a reef of quartz in this district which had been laid bare 100 feet, commencing at a thickness of 7 feet, and then working (at what depth is not stated) 12 feet thick. It was estimated by high mining authorities that, supposing one reef to extend to a depth of only 300 feet, to work it so as to obtain or raise 100 tons per day it would require 50 years. There are of course contingencies that might seriously modify this ; but if we allow 30 years to work it out to that depth, a comparison of the reefs on the Kaiser-i-Hind property with the above would lead to the conclusion that with six large reefs, each two miles in length, there would be room for innumerable large companies, each turning out their 100 tons daily, and each, on a most moderate calculation of the yield of gold, realising 4 lakh of profits yearly." After such an opinion from such an eminent and highly respectable an engineer as Mr. Ford, the assurance from Mr. C. H. B. Forbes that the mining rights of the Company included the right to search for precious stenes but that no precious stones existed on the property, was scarcely needed to induce people to take up shares in the Kaiser-i-Hind. Another report on the mine was made by a Mr. Bell Davies, dated as late as the 29th November, 1881, who reported that mining was commenced in July 1881, exactly a year ago, and that there was quite as auriferous as that of Mr. Forde. We have, further the report of Captain Tonkin, the manager of the mines, up to the 11th April, 1882, of which the Report of the Directors say : "As regards the progress of the mining work, Capt. Tonkin's report, dated 11th April, 1882, is annexed, showing that the two first sections of the land are being prospected in as thorough a manner as possible. Washings from two shafts, viz., Nos. 5 and 9, have given a fair show of gold and on the 14th March Captain Tonkin reported that on pounding and washing some quartz taken from the large lode on No 2 sections, which Mr. Bell Davies considered a point of much importance, a show of gold was found." The report, in fact, is quite as promising as any report on the progress of a mining company need be, and there could be no doubt of the company proving a great success were it not for the incredible rashness of Messrs. Forbes and Co. in paying the enormous amount of Rs. 3,75,000 in cash out of the sum of Rs. 5,67,685 which represented the total amount paid up on the 31st December, 1881. On that date the balance in hand was only Rs. 42,000, and as the working expenses amount to Rs. 6,000 per month, that balance must have been expended by this time. The company, however, have recovered since the 31st December Rs. 22,640, on what were unpaid calls, and " the Board consider that the only amounts of overdue calls, amounting to Rs. 1,07,315, will shortly be paid." I hope that this very sanguine expectation may be realised. Money is, however, only needed for mining operations. All the necessary buildings have been erected—the machinery is now nearly all on the ground, "and the services of an Engineer have been engaged to erect it in time for the trial crushings, which, it is hoped, may take place in two months hence." At the meeting of shareholders which took place on the 18th of May, 1882, on the motion to adopt the report being put, an amendment was proposed by Mr. John Macfarlane, the well-known and highly-respected Bombay solicitor, to the effect that all expensive operations should be suspended, and that a committee of shareholders should be formed to proceed to the mines "and take such measures as they may deem proper for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the quartz :" but the amendment was not put. Mr. John Macfarlane having been immediately nobbled by being taken on to the board of directors. In that capacity he has visited the mines, and, I suppose, has satisfied himself as to the prospects of the company ; but what he saw and what he did there is kept a profound secret. Although two months have passed since his return, no report has been made for the information of the shareholders. Like Mr. Forde, he may have taken native women to the bed of a nulla and have seen them extract gold from the sand with his own eyes, or, in imitation of the Arabian Nights, he may have taken a ladder into the river and brought up gold-dust in his own hands, but whatever he did, and whatever he saw, is destined, apparently, to remain a profound secret. Scotchmen are proverbially reticent and cautious almost to a fault, and Mr. Macfarlane is an admirable specimen of the race. Had he been employed to negotiate the purchase of the land he would, I am positive, have obtained it for, at the most, Rs. 50,000 in cash and the balance in fully paid-up shares, instead of crippling the company, as the agents have done, by paying the enormous sum of Rs. 3,75,000 in cash.

A SHAREHOLDER.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 6.—A slight local rise of the barometer is reported in the easternmost districts of the North-West Provinces and Eastern Punjab, and also in the Gangetic delta and Assam, but the general tendecy is still downwards. The seat of lowest pressure is Upper Sind and Western Rajputana, whence a broad belt of slightly higher but relatively low pressure extends across India to Orissa. Easterly winds are predominant north of the Satpooras, and westerly, chiefly N. S. W., in the peninsula. The temperature has risen slightly in the Punjab, but is still moderate ; and in the North-West Provinces it is falling. Rainfall to-day :—Mercara, near ly seven inches ; Mangalore, five inches ; Agra, Dhulia, and Cochin, two to three inches ; Ludhiana, Roorkee, Meerut, Bareilly, Darjeeling, Indore, Surat, and Belgaum, one to two inches ; Ajmere, Dhubri, Guna, Bombay and Masulipatam, half to one inch. On previous days Murree, Nani Tal, Gorakhpur, and Ahmedabad had one to two inches ; Umballa and Nowgong, half to one inch ; and Baraich, Safara, and other stations, somewhat less.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	35 92	41 98	41 42	44 39
6 Thursday	1 4	....	....	....
7 Friday	....	0 85	0 75	0 88
Total	36 96	42 83	42 17	45 27
Corresponding date last year	32 17	30 12	27 6	27 84

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Wednesday, 7th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·63	89·3	W	17	0·24
Surat	·526	84·6	W	11	0·20
Bombay	·606	80·5	WSW	26	0·84
Ratnagiri	....	....	not received	....	....
Karwar	....	....	not received	....	....
Mangalore	·874	75·9	SW	6	2·35
Calicut	·910	73·6	calm	8	2·95
Cochin	·926	76·1	W	2	3·60
Masulipatam	·718	84·8	SW	..	0·38
Madras	·836	77·8	S	9	0·24
Negapatam	·870	81·4	SW	6	0·02

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council yesterday, there were present, the Chairman, (Sir F. Souter) Captain Morland, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. N. R. Khote, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrozjee Banajee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. R. M. Sayani.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding Government Resolution and a letter from the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of transferring primary schools to the Municipality :—

No. 3165 of 1882.—17th April, 1882.

To the Chairman of the Town Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Government Resolution and a letter from the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of tranferring to this Municipality the charge of the schools in Bombay which are now in the charge of the Educational Department of Government. The papers will explain themselves, and I think it is better that I should reserve any remarks which I may desire to make until after the subject has been considered by the Town Council.

I have the honour to suggest for your consideration the advisability of circulating these papers to the several members of the Council before they are formally discussed at a meeting.—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

April 22, 1882.

The Secretary to the Council read the following memoranda by members of the Council :—

If we are to work the scheme ourselves it should be discussed by a sub-committee of the Town Council. If the Municipal Commissioner is to work it out, I should like to know what he proposes to do ; otherwise any discussion on our part may be simply time thrown away. I am prepared to do my part in any case ; but so far as our Municipality is concerned, the Government need be under no fear that we shall be wanting in our duty to ourselves.

Looking, however, to Lord Ripon's resolution, of which this resolution forms only one part, I am bound to say that it would be far more satisfactory tous, as a Municipality, to deal with our altered responsibilities as a whole, instead of piecemeal. A few rules will have to be altered ; but that is a matter of detail. We are already spending Rs. 20,000 of our own on primary education ; and if we are to take up the administration of the Government grant (under either system), the Committee can easily settle the details.—V. N. MANDLIK.

I concur.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE.

May 2, 1882.

I agree with the Hon'ble the Rao Saheb in the opinion that it would be better for the Municipality to consider the entire scheme, as soon as it is matured by Government, for transferring to the Corporation the administration of the different provincial services under the new decentralisation scheme promulgated by His Excellency the Viceroy, so that we might know and determine our responsibilities, which ought clearly to be considered as a whole measure, instead of only one branch, viz., the educational service. When we get the details of the whole plan we will be able to come to a satisfactory decision on this important subject.—NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

I also agree with the Rao Saheb.—R. MAHOMED SAYANI.

24th April, 1882.

I fully concur in the view taken by the Rao Saheb and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, that it is desirable to consider the whole plan of what our future responsibilities are to be under the excellent decentralisation scheme of Lord Ripon.—N. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

If Mr. Nowrozjee would desire to shelve the matter until the whole subject "as an entire scheme" is before us I cannot agree with him. Nor do I indeed read the minute of the Rao Saheb as meaning this. I think we should proceed to deal with the matter in hand as submitted to us for our present consideration, and I agree with the Rao Saheb that it might with advantage be referred to a subcommittee to work it into shape before it is discussed in Council.—H. COOK, H. F. HANCOCK, DOSABHOY FRAMJEE. I concur.—R. N. KHOTE.

30th April,

I think the subject should be

THE RISE OF THE "NATIONAL" PARTY.

UNDER the title of "Cairo in April, 1882," a writer signing himself "Sahib-el-Hag" contributes a paper to *Macmillan* which throws much light on the events which led to the formation of the Egyptian National party. The following extracts from it will be found interesting at this crisis.

When Ismail Pasha reigned supreme, the autocratic ruler of a submissive people, the *corvee* and the conscription where the curse of village life. A mother would frequently maim, or look with complaisance on the progress of ophthalmia in her child, that it might save him from the dreaded conscription. The soldiery were ill-clothed and poorly fed, their term of service was not observed, and their pay—wretchedly small and always in arrear—was doled out to them in driblets at irregular intervals. At that time the greatest happiness to which an Egyptian soldier might aspire was—not payment of his arrears, of that he kept no count but—permission to return to his native village, and the gift of a few piastres to help him on his road. In respect to the higher grades in the army the case was however very different. Irregular pay did not cause so much inconvenience as might be imagined because the system of deferred payment, at that time prevalent throughout the country, had developed a corresponding system of credit, which held good so long as the government official, civil or military, remained on active service. The officers' establishments were maintained on more or less extensive scales, and the social position of their wives, and their followers and dependents were often very numerous. That this should be so will be readily understood when it is remembered that, as a rule, the highest offices in the army and the higher ranks is dependent on his wife's influence in the harems. The following sketch of every day life will best illustrate the Egyptian military curriculum.

Hamar Bey is the sub-governor of a province, with a large family and many poor relations, his brother being a barber in the neighbouring village. According to custom, he had been married when yet a boy, to a woman of his father's choice, and it was through his wife's influence he had obtained this appointment. He afterwards added two youngher companions to his household, which, when I knew him, consisted of three wives, a score of children, and a numerous retinue of servants and dependants. Hamar was sorely perplexed to know what to do with his numerous offspring as they grew up. Fortunately he possessed a good friend at Cairo, whose wife had the entree of the best harems, where she and her khatbeh assiduously chanted the praises of the young Hamarin. One of the sons speedily obtained a commission in the Damanhour cavalry, and on his marriage with Princess Fatma Harem's* favourite Abyssinian slave, was raised to the rank of pasha, and given a command in the Household Brigade. His brethren are provided for in a similar manner, their positions varying according to the social status of their wives, or the influence they manage to retain with their former protectors. It will thus be seen that influence in the harem meant interest at the War Office, and that the higher grades in the army, as indeed in every department of the state, were reserved for those who backsheeshed the highest, or consented to purchase promotion by accepting a bride without question, from the miscellaneous assortment which overflow the walls of an Egyptian satrap's harem. Matters stood thus when the Nubar-Wilson Ministry resolved to disband a portion of the army. Unfortunately no provision for pension was made, or terms offered to the officers on their forced retirement; nothing arranged for the settlement of their arrears of pay, or for the transport of the men to their various destinations. The Khedive expostulated, but his advisers insisted. A legitimate cause for grievance was eagerly seized upon by the powerful intriguant of that day: the serpent's teeth were sown, and in the subsequent "insurrection," in which the ministry were overwhelmed, the "national party" sprang into existence.

Its ranks have since been recruited in various ways. The gradual closing of two royal roads to fortune—the harem and the courts of King Backsheesh—has done much to swell the patriotic party, whose cry is "Egypt for the Egyptian," and the peculiar form of government established at Cairo rather tends to foster feelings of impatience and discontent.

Accustomed to be governed by a rod of iron, the people were suddenly left, on the deposition of Ismail Pasha, with no one to restrain coerce, or guide. A little more firmness at that time, on the part of England and France, would have prevented the subsequent growth of discontent. But we chose rather to take away, than to build up; to deprive the nominal ruler of Egypt of all power for good or evil, and to govern by irresponsible advisers, who on their part lacked all but the normal support of their respective governments. In a country where to breathe is to intrigue, temptation was given to those inclined to be hostile to the establishment of law and order, as well as to those "patriots" who tasting for the first time of the sweets of freedom, without understanding its obligations, expected, after centuries of oppression, to transplant the full blown tree of liberty to Egypt before prepared for its reception. The experiment could have but one result, a result similar to that one might expect from a public school, were rules, regulations, and masters, suddenly swept away to allow of the boys being educated by a batch of advisers, whom they might listen to or not as their fancy directed. And notwithstanding its limited power and equivocal position, the control at Cairo, with the system of administrative government established by England and France, has already worked wonders in the increased returns in every department of [illegible] European element has, however [illegible] ample testifies; but its [illegible] penetrated to the [illegible] the Constanti- [illegible] national."

[illegible] emission.

[illegible] suck the lifeblood out [illegible] content at the establishments [illegible] the civil administrations, [illegible] to swell the number of our [illegible] should be so was inevitable [illegible] in some cases, been need[illegible] manifest want of tact and [illegible] of some of our administrators [illegible] difficult task before them. [illegible] more care should be taken [illegible] in the selection of our officials [illegible] observant and appreciative Oriental, and they seize on [illegible] turn them to account.

Concerning the Egyptian [illegible] Stephen Cave writes in his [illegible] condition of Egypt in 1876:—

"From the pasha downw[illegible] tenancy at will, and experien[illegible] dishonesty goes wholly or p[illegible] independence of thought and [illegible] do one's duty, and to resist [illegible] neglect which prevade every d[illegible] to intrigues, which sooner or l[illegible] bring about the downfall of honest officials; consequently, those who begin with a desire to do their duty give way before the obstructiveness which paralyses every effort."

Has the service improved since that day? To Judge by Crabtree's utterances, as calculated by Sir William Gregory, the rank and file of Ismail's corrupt army of civil servants, "who are intriguing to renew their evil ways," have been banished *en masse* to some Stygian creek there to repent of their sins.

This is, however, far from being the case, and I am perfectly justified in asserting that no radical change has been effected in the *personnel* or character of the Egyptian Civil Service by the European element so sparingly introduced. The mass has not been leavened, but merely held in subjection whilst intrigue as rampant as of yore is continually working the downfall of honest and able officials both native and European. The former are powerless to stem the tide, without the aid of independent and fearless Europeans to set example, and lead the way; but the latter in their turn, require more tangible support than is to be found in the "toleration" of the national party. Without full powers to reorganise they had best retire from an impossible task.

Dismissal from a European administration is now a passport to native advancement. Not long ago an official was dismissed by an Englishman for dishonesty, coupled with incapacity. To-day the same official is a pasha and the governor of a province, to-morrow he may be a judge in the tribunals or minister of justice!

A late commissioner of the Soudan was dismissed for peculation and indiscretion by one of our most illustrious countrymen, and was forthwith appointed Governor of Alexandria and subsequently rewarded with a portfolio. The governor of another province, who in cold blood murdered a native Sheikh, for not complying with his wishes, and compelled to fly the province to save himself from just retribution, was afterwards appointed Governor-General of the Soudan, notwithstanding the efforts made on the part of an English officer to bring the delinquent to justice.

The names of the civil servants of the "old regime," actually *en disponibilité* might be counted on one's fingers. They have been shifted from one administration to another, from one service to another, according to old usuage, but their baneful presence is felt in every department of the state. It is from these heterogeneous materials of discontent and corruption that the opponents of the system of administrative government introduced by England and France have constituted themselves the "national party," in which the military element so visibly predominates that we are actually living under a military despotism—a government by the army—in which the agricultural and commercial classes have no voice whatsoever.

The Panislamic doctrine so diligently promulgated of late is showing its effects in the insolent bearing of the soldiery, and their readiness to seize an opportunity of showing brutality towards the Christian dog. Of this the Egyptian soldier is by nature docile enough, and was wont to be content so long as he was not asked to do more than barrack-yard exercise. He has, however, always evinced a strong prejudice against active service. In Abyssinia, although led by experienced American officers, he was beaten in every encounter; in the Russo-Turkish war the Egyptian contingent had to be relegated to garrison duty; and in December last, when the troops under Rachid Bey came in contact with the wild followers of Fakri Mohammed Ahmed, the fanatical "prophet" of Dongola, five hundred Egyptian soldiers, armed with Remington rifles, ran away without firing a shot, their arms and ammunition falling into the hands of the insurgents. And yet the "black" troops, of which the force was mainly composed, are counted the best soldiers in the Egyptian army.

The dislike for "waes glorious art" may be due in some measure to the class from which the ranks are chiefly recruited—the down-trodden labourers of the soil—and to the Coptic or Christian element, which does not readily amalgamate with the Mosiem. Be that as it may, the Soudan provinces are not in high repute with the Egyptian soldier, and Arabi will find it difficult now to command, where once he refused to obey. That he was imbued with honest intentions when he strove to redress the wrongs of his particular party I do not question, but he decidedly lacks the judicious hand and the prescience necessary to lead his countrymen safely on the paths of prosperity and progress. He has been already floated far beyond his depth by the tide of events, and cannot now hold back. Possibly even before this is published another *emeute* may secure him a yet higher position; but when he accepted the title of Genius and a portfolio the prelude to his funeral march was sounded, for from that day his influence and power have been steadily on the wane.

Since the European control at Cairo has faded before the aggression of the national party to the mere semblance of a power in Egypt, abuses which were being slowly and labouriously eradicated have again assumed their wonted proportions. The frequent visits of the European district inspector to the Moudirieh, and the knowledge that his report to the Control on cases of imprisonment, tyranny, or peculation, would obtain prompt and impartial consideration, was beginning to exert a salutary influence, by restoring confidence to the fellah, and teaching his brutal and ignorant taskmaster a lesson altogether new to the Eastern mind.

It was new indeed in Egypt to find a tribunal which disregarded every consideration except the merits of the cases brought before it; and treated with equal indifference the influence of the powerful and the helplessness of the weak; and the example was not without an effect which promised well for the future. Unfortunately the good seed has now been scattered to the winds. The following account of what has just occurred will serve as an example of the present state of affairs in the Delta.

About four miles from Zagazig, the great cotton centre of the rich province of Charkia, lies Zankaloon, the property of Prince Ibrahim Pasha. The estate is about 5,000 acres in extent, and affords employment and sustenance to a peasant population numbering some 2,000 to 3,000 souls. Soon after the late military *emeute*, which overthrew the Cherif ministry and elevated Arabi Bey to the dictatorship, many signs of discontent were observed among the fellaheen in this neighbourhood. An inspector was despatched from Cairo by the prince to inquire into the cause. I will select one out of the many cases judged as an example of the corrupt system of peculation under which the peasantry of Egypt have suffered for centuries, and which it was one of the special tasks the Control had set itself to eradicate, knowing it to be the root of much that is evil in the country. A fellah presented his keschf, or receipt to the seraf, expecting to receive two months' pay at the rate of pr. 2½ (about sixpence) per diem, i. e. pr. 150. As usual the clerk had written out his receipt, to which the peasant, who can neither read nor write, attaches his seal.

On the money being counted out, the man found that twenty days' pay due to him had been deducted, and he consequently refused to receive the money tendered. A stormy war of not merely words ensued, in which the keschf was destroyed. The man departed in despair, to return again after many days, when, through the intercession of some friendly sheikhs, a new receipt was made out for the correct number of days; but here a new difficulty presented itself. He was offered treacle in lieu of cash. The man protested, but finding it would be that or nothing, he accepted an order on the treacle factory for forty rotles of treacle, which he afterwards sold in the market for twenty-two piastres! thus losing 18 piastres of his hardearned money. This being but an instance of many hundred acts of similar oppression, rumours of the prevailing discontent ultimately reached the ears of Arabi Pasha, who despatched a serjeant and some men to inquire into the cause of the disturbance. These men soon added fuel to the flame, by preaching the doctrine of peasant proprietorship and no rent to the astonished fellaheen. The result speedily followed. The peasantry struck work *en masse*, leaving the crops to rot in the field. This seems to have been scarcely anticipated, for energetic measures were then adopted to force them to obedience. The market was closed, and digging was declared to be illegal. The reader is reminded me of those old days so regretfully alluded to by the "Fellah's Son" in the columns of a London paper. A detachment of soldiers were despatched to the spot, and in the attempt to resist the fellaheen got considerably the worst of it, but nevertheless refused to work. As matters seemed to be going from bad to worse, the prince leased the property to some French investors for five years. On Monday last Monsieur Poiloy took possession, and hoisted the French flag at Zankaloon!

To save himself from the odium of having caused discontent by his own shameless rapacity, the agent forwarded to the prince a testimonial bearing 100 signatures, or seals, in which it was declared that the disturbance was caused by Arabi Pasha's emissaries, who had preached sedition in the province. On examination, however, it was discovered that only nine out of the hundred seals had been affixed with the knowledge of the owners, the seals being held by the agents' clerk for the purpose of signing the receipts.

The people of Egypt desire that form of government which will best guard them from oppression; and they are fully aware that the Control will not be secured to them under the native pashas; but, above all things, they desire a positive and responsible executive, that will put an end to the present state of incertitude and doubt which paralyses every action.

AN EGYPTIAN JAIL.

AN article by Mr. Percy A. Barnett in the current number of *Macmillan* gives a very interesting description of the interior of a Cairo prison, and the peculiarities of Egyptian criminal life generally. From it we take the following extracts:—

At half-past ten, then, behold us—a donkey carrying a couple of panniers filled with the round sour cakes which Abdul called "loaves" (very few, I thought, for two napoleons—but let that pass); Abdul's lieutenant, a hungry-looking Arab, Abdul and myself. Abdul had evidently made no secret of our destination, and we were the objects of some amusement to the knot of donkey-boys and street-loafers who had gathered round. Doubtless they thought it was only another case of th[illegible] madness that flourishes [illegible] Pachas; and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

INEQUALITY AMONG INDIVIDUALS.

M. DELAUNAY has been recently investigating the inequality that exists among individuals of the same sex, and the results he has reached are of great interest and even practical importance. He points out that the study of paleontology and biology and, indeed, scientific inquiry generally, demonstrates that progress goes on from the simple to the complex, from similar to dissimilar, from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous, and M. Delaunay's investigations in this particular instance only confirm these general conclusions. It is found that inferior species of simple structure are less differentiated than superior. In botany the compositæ, the rosaceæ, and the umbelliferæ vary more than coniferæ and palms. In zoology pheasants vary more than palmipedes and dogs than sheep. In fine, individuals are equal among species that have recently appeared, become dissimilar and more and more unequal in proportion as the species develops, and then again become equal as they decrease and disappear. So, also, they are equal among inferior species and unequal among superior. Individuals composing inferior races present among themselves numerous points of resemblance. Among the Polynesian races, for example, it has been noted that individuals present an almost absolute resemblance to each other physically, morally, and intellectually. Among the inferior peoples there are no social distinctions; all are equal in right and in fact. M. Delaunay adduces many facts to prove that negroes, Hindoos, Parsees, Arabs, and even such people as Chinese, so resemble each other as a rule in their leading physical characteristics as to be almost indistinguishable. There can be no mistaking a new Caledonian, an Arab, or a negro, while it is almost impossible to describe a typical Frenchman or Englishman. In muscular power the lower races are far below the more advanced. Among white races there is the greatest variety in the shape of the cranium, which is almost uniform among the various inferior races. Morally, intellectually, religiously, industrially, in the matter of occupations, and in many other respects the lower races show not only inferiority, but uniformity, while among the cultured races there is the greatest possible variety. So, also, we find it to be the case with our prehistoric ancestors, so far as investigation has gone; in proportion as a race has advanced complexity has taken the place of simplicity, variety of uniformity; marked individual difference has succeeded to almost perfect individual equality. In the matter of religious belief, for example, all men held very nearly the same creed in France as in the rest of Europe in the year 1000. Now it could easily be shown that if certain individuals still hold the average creed of the year 1000, others really hold what will be the acual creed of the 20th century. Between the two extremes are placed the intermediate opinions which were generally held from the 11th to the 18th century. This multiplicity of opinion, far from being a sign of inferiority, is really a sign of superiority and of progress. In the same way, if we considered the various industrial, artistic, literary, and scientific products, we should find a constantly increasing differentiation. Even in the matter of handwriting it has been proved that up to the 16th century writing was nearly all uniform; since then the variety has gone on constantly increasing. Among the ruling races which direct the policy of the world, it would be difficult to say which is the most differentiated. Even among them certain provincial groups show considerable uniformity, as the Bretons of France and the Irish of Connaught. But the rule is that the equality and similarity of individuals which characterise inferior races diminish with the progress of civilisation. Again this principle seems to be confirmed by the fact that there are in the same species greater differences among males than among females; among the elder than among the younger of animals and men—infants are nearly all alike physically and morally; among the strong than among the weak. If we compare the weak among themselves and the strong among themselves, we find the latter present much more variation than the former. Among domesticated animals there is far more variation than among wild species. Then with regard to function, it is not the case that the equal exercise of the muscles and of the intellect re-establishes physical or intellectual equality among individuals. On the contrary, M. Delaunay adduces *data* to show that physical and mental education bring out into stronger relief individual differences; it increases the differences between the weak and the strong in body and mind. Education, by augmenting the number of degrees which separate the superior man from the idiot, increases at the same time the differentiation. Thus, according to M. Delaunay, the intellectual equality dreamed of by certain philosophers can never be accomplished. On the contrary, that equality which existed among the primitive races, and which still exists among savages, tends to disappear with the progress of civilisation. The instruction upon which these philosophers count to establish equality among men assumes all the most decisively the supremacy of the more intelligent. Inequality is greatest among those who have reached the highest term of revolution; retrograde evolution is characterised by a return to the equality observed among species that are dying out, degenerate varieties, and senile individuals. We need scarcely point out the important practical bearing which M. Delaunay's inquiries have on the Utopian schemes of modern Socialists, Communists, and Nihilists.—*The Times.*

WIVES' SISTERS.

It might have been thought impossible for the most ingenious mortal to devise any new argument either for or against marriage with a deceased wife's sister. There lives a gentlman at Liverpool, however, who is entitled to that credit. In a letter to a local journal, he explains that his wife's many unmarried sisters are the plagues of his life. Rarely does it happen that one of these spinsters is not staying at his house, and on these occasions his helpmate naturally does, her best, by giving entertainments and other well-known means, to promote the matrimonial happiness of her unwedded visitor. The consequence is that the husband finds himself put to endless expense and inconvenience, and this is likely to continue until eligible parties are secured for the whole bevy of sisters-in-law. But he has heard it said that if the marriage with a deceased wife's sister were legalised, wives would be much less willing than at present to have their sisters staying with them. Even if his helpmate were to codtnue her present hospitality, he could easily bring it to an end by making a point of flirting prodigiously with each visitor in succession. And he would do so, the wretch vows, without the slightest compunction, if the law were only changed so as to make it possible for his wife to regard each sister as her possible successor.—*Globe*

A PHENOMENAL CANARY.

THE power of imitation possessed by birds of the parrot tribe has long been familiarly known, and it would not be difficult to find numerous examples of even well-educated members of the genus in this respect. We do not, however, usually regard the vocal powers of canaries as being equal to the production of articulate sounds resembling those made by the human voice, but there is at present in the possession of Dr. J. McGrigor Croft a little songster of this description which, besides giving utterance to delicious warblings, is also able to "talk" with a clearness and precision simply marvellous. Somewhat sceptical of the accounts we had received of this animal wonder, we have, through the kindness of Dr. Croft, had an opportunity of directly proving the truth of the statements made concerning it. The canary does veritably *speak*, and enunciates a number of sentences which are clearly imitative of the voice of the lady who has had care of it since its early youth. The effect, indeed, produced by the clear, sweetly-uttered sentences pronounced by the bird is almost weird at first; but the feeling of wonder thus created quickly gives rise to a sensation of exquisite pleasure, which is deepened as the little creature suddenly at the end of a sentence rushes off into an ecstacy of song. As illustrating the exquisite pliability of the laryngeal apparatus of small birds, and the extent to which training may be carried in such cases, the tiny animal is deeply interesting to physiologists. As a mere curiosity, however, it is undoubtedly unique, and we are deeply obliged to Dr. Croft for having been enabled to witness so phenomenal a bird.—*Medical Press and Circular.*

CARRIER-PIGEONS IN WARFARE.

THE Secretary of the German Navy has now definitively resolved to employ carrier-pigeons in the coasting service, all the experiments with them made by the Prussian Government on the coast of the North Sea since 1876 to establish communication with the lightships lying off the coast having been successful. Such communication is of the utmost importance, not only for the lightships themselves, but likewise for incoming vessels if they become disabled or founder. Timely intimation of their distress is thus brought to land, and help of some kind may be sent them. The system of despatching the pigeons has been most thoroughly tested, and found to answer admirably, especially during the severe gales at the mouth of the Eider last autumn on two lightships out at sea—one thirty-six leagues distant, and the other a galliot at anchor nearer the land. Two stations for carrier-pigeons have now been established, by which important news may be sent to Tonning. Birds bred for the purpose have flown the distance of thirty-six leagues in thirty minutes, despite the heavy gale blowing at the time.

TROUBLES OF A BEGGAR.

One of the most troublesoms difficulties encountered by the professional beggar is that of investing his money—a proceeding which requires much patience and prudence, as well as a certain amount of cunning. The peace and halfpence have periodically to be exchanged for silver, and the silver in its turn for gold. As funds accumulate the gold and notes deserve, of course, to be transmuted into a security of some kind which will pay dividends to the owner, instead of idly burning holes in his poeket and lying exposed to the attempts of thieves and robbers. The sieur Cablan who is an honoured member of the mendicant confraternity in France was not exempt from this necessity. He had mounted a staircase in the exercise of his calling, and was about to solicit alms, when he saw the word "counting-house" written over a modest and retired office. He had all his professional clothing on him, and his destitute air pervading every feature. But the temptation was too great; he forgot the original object of his visit, and, pulling out fifty gold pieces from his pocket, applied to the cashier for a note in exchange. All would have been well, perhaps, but for the sudden appearance of a third party, who had seen the applicant begging down below, and who at once concluded that he had just stolen the gold coins. An arrest accordingly followed, and it was found that the beggar was possessed of two nice houses at Meaux, as well as a neat little fortune of 20,000 francs invested on mortgage, and 900 francs of the Frencs Five per Cent. Government Loan. A charge of mendicity and vagabondage was preferred against him, and a sentence of a month's imprisonment inflicted upon him for the former offence.—*Globe.*

A HOVEL WHERE HISTORY WAS MADE.

TEN miles south of Sheffield, in the little village of Wittington, stands a tumble-down cottage, with a swayed thatched roof all overgrown with moss, and quaint little windows. It is tenantless and fast falling to decay. It was a village inn, "The Cock and Pynot," nearly two hundred years ago, when one afternoon three gentlemen, their horses wet with hard riding, drew up at the door and entered to seek refreshment. They were the Earls of Devonshire and danby and Mr. D'Arcy, who, according to one account, had met in council on the moor and been forced by a storm to seek shelter—according to another had followed the Earl of Devonshire's hariers to a meet arranged for on the moor and had slipped away from their friends absorbed in the excitement of the chase. What is certain is that they put up at the Cock and Pynot and occupied a room called to this day "the plotting parlor." Danby answered for the Tories and Devonshire for the Whigs at this stealthy meeting, the result of which was the invitation over of the Prince of Orange, the abdication of James II., and that great event, the revolution of 1688. In 1788 the centenary of the revolution was celebrated at Wittington by the descendants of the houses of Cavendish, Osborne, Booth and D'Arcy, a great procession being formed, headed by the Duke of Devonshire's coach, drawn by six horses trapped with orange, one of the most conspicuous figures being a cobbler named Cornelius Crich, said to be 101 years old. The Revolution House—the sign of the Cock and Pynet was long ago transferred to a more modern inn across the road—narrowly escaped being brought to the auctioneer's hammer in 1880, but it was purchased by Mr. M. P. Wells, a Derbyshire gentleman, and it is, now announced that the Duke of Devonshire will erect on its site, when the crumbling building has been removed, a fitting memorial of one of the greatest of English historical events.

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Parel Station	Ravir	Rocks)	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Malker
Tannah*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergaur
Callian Junction†	Jawar	Padesdari	Poolgaum
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Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
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Munmar	Semri	Decksal and	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Bhodgaum*	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Naidongree	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*††
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kuigaum	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mylee	Kurell (for	Biswa Bridge	Raod
Mussawud	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
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Colaba	oisur	Keem	Thasra
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Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Borehavi
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Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
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Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Chanoe
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Borivlee	Beelecemora	Baroda*	Veerungaum
(Dysur)	Vaulsar	Baliwa	Dhond
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
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* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner, ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner,

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Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, ..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour blanche	Rs. 30 0	
Monforte, Italian wine	,, 26 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	..
Les Canons	,, 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	,, 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	,, 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay.....	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac.....	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	,, 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	,, 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star.....	,, 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars.....	,, 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars	,, 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old).....	,, 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old).....	,, 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
ST. PAULI BEER.....	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
FLOWER & SONS PALE ALE..	,, 5 0	,, 3 0
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland).....	,, 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	,, 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs.....	,, 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	Rs. 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest).....	,, 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	,, 15 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles..	,, 14 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	,, 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 34 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not oe also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette
STEAM PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Colt's Revolvers AND Shot Guns

COLT'S
NEW DOUBLE-BARREL
BREECH-LOADING
SPORTING GUNS
NOW READY. EACH GUN IS LONDON PROVED AND CAREFULLY TESTED BEFORE IT IS SENT OUT, AND ITS PERFORMANCE IS GUARANTEED.
COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. War Department.
COLT'S SINGLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS ADOPTED by the United States Government.
COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION .380 CAL. REVOLVERS, FOR Travellers and House Protection.
COLT'S POCKET PISTOLS .380 & .410 CAL. Free.
COLT'S DERINGERS FOR THE VEST POCKET. PRICE LIST
COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD
BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

THE SUMMER SUN and Dust. Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or becoming dry during the hot weather, and eradicates scurf and dandruff.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.
PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES.
PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.
THOS. DE LA RUE & CO'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Is now ready, and is divided into the following Sections:—
A—Playing Cards, Fetique, Games, &c.
AA—Printed Books and Publications in general.
B—Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
B—Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
C—Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
D—Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
DD—Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
DB—Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
E—Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
F—Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c
G—Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.
This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.
FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.
THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"
AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BY THE LATE
GEORGE-ABERIGH MACKAY
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
OF
OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.
306 pages; Demy 8vo.; Cloth-bound. Price Rs. 2-8.
COPIES CAN BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!
WHISKEY!

Just to hand, a Consignment of FINEST OLD ISLAY SCOTCH MALT WHISKEY, from JOHN RANKING & Co.

Cash Price Rs. 22 per dozen.
Sample Bottles, Rs. 2.

A trial order is solicited.

Apply to
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY.
ALMORA, KUMAON.

MR. J. G. BELLAIRS, Managing Proprietor, begs to inform the public that he has appointed MESSRS. N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, (opposite the Custom House), his Agents in Bombay for the sale of the Tea grown on the extensive Estates of the above well-known Company, which he guarantees to be pure and unadulterated, and which he can strongly recommend as a really good and finely flavoured Tea.

A Trial order will, he feels confident, satisfy purchasers of its superior quality, and ensure a continuance of their support:—

REDUCED PRICES.

Description of Teas.	Per lb.	From 5 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Orange Pekoe	1 4	6 4
Pekoe	1 1	5 5
Favorite Blend ...	0 15	4 11
Pekoe Souchong ...	0 13	4 1
Broken Tea	0 9	2 13

The above low quotation of prices encourages the AGENTS to solicit your patronage, and they hope, by prompt and punctual attention to all Orders entrusted to their care by Constituents, especially to packages for friends at Home, to secure a continuance of it.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.
LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.
A worn Foot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

AGRICULTURE, GARDEN, TEA, INDIGO, &c.
ASIA'S ONLY SPORTING PAPER.
SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVANCE RATES.		ARREAR RATES.	
Rs. 16 per annum, or with postage	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 per annum, or with postage	Rs. 2120
,, 9 for 6 months, do.	,, 9 8	,, 11 for 6 months, do.	,, 11 8
,, 5 for 3 ,, do.	,, 5 4	,, 6 for 3 ,, do.	,, 6 6

ADDRESS:—THE ASIAN, *Calcutta.*

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
IS PERFECTION
for restoring Gray, White or

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES.

The ingenuity of mankind has been exercised in all ages in producing machines for measuring time, and there are very few things in which a higher degree of skill is required than in the manufacture of a really GOOD watch. It must be made so as to work with absolute regularity, notwithstanding every difference of climate, whether in the intense cold of North America, or the burning heat of India, the expansion and contraction of its component parts being so accurately adjusted as to compensate each other; and such is the perfection now obtained by our workmen, that this wonderful little instrument is made to show the time correctly for years together requiring only to be wound daily. It is not generally known that a watch ticks more than 430,000 times in the 24 hours.

Among the many improvements which have been introduced in the manufacture of watches, there is none greater in importance than the invention of the keyless system. For readiness, convenience, and cleanliness it is immeasureably superior to the old mode of winding; it is no longer a matter of anxiety if the key be lost, or if a pin cannot be found to remove the dust which has blocked up the pipe, for the winding mechanism now forms part of the watch, and cannot be mislaid, and, as the watch need never be opened, no dirt or dust can enter, and the watch will consequently go a very much longer time without requiring attention. The winding knob performs also another very important function, inasmuch as, with the help of a very small pin, it can be used to move the hands backwards or forwards, whenever, for divers reasons, that may be necessary. We confine ourselves to the better class only of these watches, as the winding mechanism, if not well constructed and adjusted, gives way, and renders the watch valueless; we guarantee the lasting character of the keyless action of our watches, and will exchange any of them which will not stand fair usage.

A list of our prices will be found herewith, and it will be observed that, in order to consult the convenience of a number of our patrons who desire a sound keyless gold watch, at a moderate price, we now manufacture cases in 14-carat gold, by which we are enabled to make an important reduction in the cost, while the works inside are identical with those in more expensive cases.

Our long practical knowledge of the manufacture of watches and clocks authorises us to offer the best advice in the important matter of choosing a timekeeper, due weight being given to the various requirements of persons in different positions.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES

All in 18-carat cases except where otherwise specified.

WINDING WITH KEY.

	Rs.
Open face, horizontal escapement, of sizes	70
Crystal face, do. do. do.	80
The same, superior finish, heavier case	100
Open face, lever escapement, chased or engine-turned case of sizes	130
The same, stout case	150
Hunting cases, horizontal movement	120
The same, lever escapement	150
Crystal face, superior finish, most reliable timekeeper	175
The same, in hunting cases	200
Crystal face, ¾ plate, lever, compensation balance, massive case, highly finished	275
The same, in hunting or half hunting case, Rs. 310 or	320
Crystal face, chronometer, full plate, full jewelled, fusee and maintaining power, large size	385
The same, in hunting case	400
Medium size, chronometer, ¾ plate, fusee, cylindrical hair-spring, engine-turned, hunting case; the best watch procurable	550

Keyless Watches.

Crystal face, lever movement, compensation balance, gold brequet hair spring, full jewelled, glass dome 14-carat case, recommended	160
The same, gold dome 14-carat case, recommended	170
The same, in hunting case	200
Crystal face, 18-carat case	245
Do. do. ¾ plate, compensation balance wheel, finest finish, keeps time within one minute in a month	290
The same, in hunting case	300
Do. chased ..... Rs. 15 extra	
The Standard Watch hunting, half hunting, or crystal face; a really well finished and perfect timekeeper	350
The same, large 2 oz. cases	400
Half hunting chronometer, finest movement, superior finish	575

WINDING WITH KEY.

KEYLESS.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

WINDING WITH KEY.

	Rs.
Gold or White-enamelled dial, open faced (*Vide Illustrations Nos.* 9, 10) ... ... Rs. 60 and	65
The same, in hunting or half hunting case	75
Crystal faced, in heavy case, plain or engine-turned ...	90
As above, of *superior finish* and extra heavy case ...	120
The same, for neatness and beauty cannot be excelled ...	160
The same, the strongest Watch in existence, from Rs. 190 to	220

Keyless Watches.

Open faced, cylinder	75
White-enamelled dial, crystal faced, small size, plain or engine-turned (*very well finished and strongly recommended*)	90
As above, with crystal glass *size as per illustration No.* 9.	115
The same with best lever escapement, ¾ plate, compensation balance, plain or engine-turned	190
The same, with richly chased case	200
The same, in hunting or half hunting case	240
Lever or Half Chronometer, crystal faced, hunting or half hunting cases. *The finest and best watch that can be made for, respectively* ...Rs. 360, Rs. 375, Rs.	380

An excellent choice of Ladies' superior Gold Watches, tastefully and artistically set with diamonds. Many designs for selection Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,800.

All the above are guaranteed for from two to five years.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. } **C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,** { **1, East Street, Poona.**

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAND MACHINE.

Rs. 60.

Gold and Silver are always counterfeited, so are good genuine articles which have attained a world-wide reputation. Hundreds are now imitating "SINGER'S GENUINE MACHINES" and style them as "SINGER'S SYSTEM," "IMPROVED SINGER," and all such sorts of other names to mislead people that they are "Singer" or same as the Genuine Singer.

WHY DO THEY IMITATE SINGER?

Because they are most accurate, most reliable, simple, light running sewing machines with all attachments and latest improvements; having a world-wide reputation and being great favourites [illegible] outfitters, milliners, &c. &c.

Their long-established name has made it [illegible]

Highest honours, diplomas, three gold [illegible]

More than 500 machines and all their spare parts always in stock.
Agents wanted throughout the whole of India.

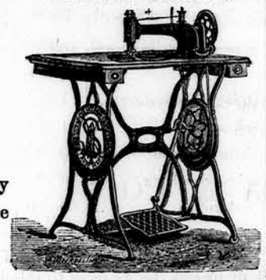
MACHINE.

Rs. 80.

FOR CASH OR ON HIRE, WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

To avoid deception and worthless counterfeits, buy Singer's Genuine Sewing Machines from their Head Office in India.

TAILORING MACHINE.



Rs. 95

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

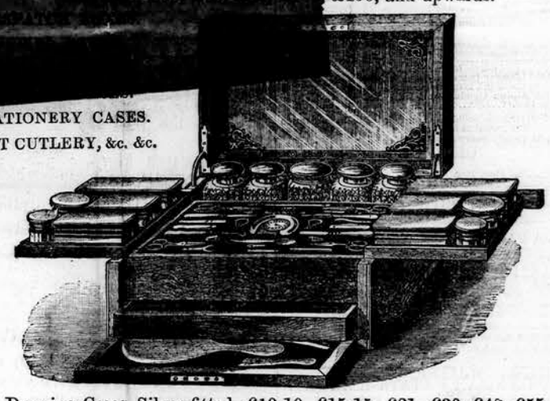
ASPREY & SONS,

166, BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Standard Bag from £16 to £250.

£15, £10-10, £15-15, £20, £25, £150, and upwards.

STATIONERY CASES.
BEST CUTLERY, &c. &c.



Dressing Cases, Silver fitted, £10-10, £15-15, £21, £30, £42, £55, £65, £84, £105, £130, £150, £180, £200, £250, £300, £400, and up to £1,500.

Asprey's "Compactus" is the most portable and complete Dressing Case, £4-10, £6-6, £10-10, £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40.

ASPREY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.

J. DREWET, M.E.,

CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND VALUER.

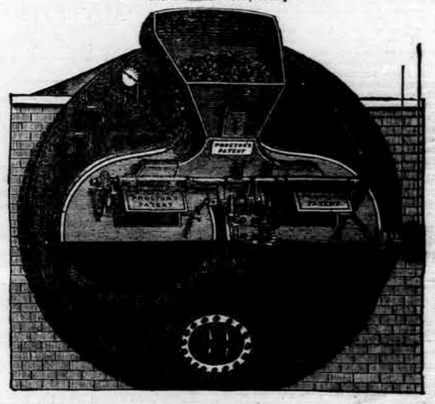
Machine Exchange, No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

AGENT FOR PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER.

This Machine evaporated 11·11 lbs. of water per lb. of coal—water at 212°—with a very common slack, from Hindley Field Coal Co., Wigan, the price being 3/3 per ton at the Colliery.

[The test was made by Mr. Longridge, Chief Engineer of the Engine and Boiler Insurance Company (Limited), Manchester, at the mill of Mr. Eli Heyworth, Blackburn, on the four days, Nov. 25th to 28th, 1881.]

Over 600 Boilers fitted with this Machine. 20 per cent. increased; efficiency in every application; smoke reduced to a minimum.



The lowest qualities of coal may be used; production of steam most regular; easily fitted to any boiler; cost repaid in six months by saving in fuel.

LEWIS'S IODINE SOAP

(PATENTED)

BRACING, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING.

Read this Medical Testimonial.

Tucacas, Venezuela, S. America.
May 2nd, 1881.

Gentlemen,—I should like you to know that your Iodine Soap is the very best thing I have ever used for prickly heat. It relieves the intolerable itching quickly, and soon cures the rash. I have used it in India as well as South America, and it is admirable.—Yours very truly,

D. W. O'CONNER, L.R.C.P.E. L.R.C.S.E., L.M.
Late Surgeon Royal Navy.

Contains Bromine and Iodine, the vital, refreshing and health-giving principles of Sea Water. Is a grand substitute for Sea Bathing. Invaluable for hot climates, quickly curing prickly heat and such disorders.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Read this Medical Testimonial.

It is my opinion that by using Lewis's Iodine Soap when having a fresh water bath (either cold or warm) the nearest possible imitation of Sea Bathing is obtained—as evidenced by the pleasant stimulation of the skin, the healthy glow of the surface of the body, and the bracing effect upon the system.

Wm. ABBOTT, M.D., M.R.C.P., London.
Author of the "Sea-Bathing Guide." Physician to the Institution for Deafness and Afflictions of the Ear; formerly Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital, the Kensington Free Hospital, the Ear and Throat Infirmary, &c.

JAMES LEWIS & SON, 12, Old Bond Street, London, W.

A COOL, SPARKLING, TONIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

Zoedone.

A REFRESHING, STIMULATING, EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK.

ZOEDONE—Peculiarly adapted for hot, enervating climates.
[illegible]ONE—For Nervous Exhaustion.
[illegible]ANT AND INVIGORATING SUBSTITUTE FOR BEER, WINE, OR SPIRITS.
[illegible]E—Contains all the Essential Constituents of the Blood, the Brain, and Nerve Tissue.
[illegible]May be taken continuously, with the most beneficial results.

LLEWELLYN THOMAS M.D., says:—

"To my taste Zoedone is by far the pleasantest and most agreeable of any of the aerated waters now before the Public. It is quite free from the mawkish, insipid taste of so many waters which require the addition of wine or spirits to make them palatable."

[illegible], COLVILLE SQUARE, LONDON, W.
"*January* [illegible]*th*, 1882.

[illegible]ing and refreshing beverage, free from [illegible] the most strict Mohammedan, or by [illegible]use of alcohol is forbidden. It is [illegible] Court of Great Britain, and is [illegible]nal properties are calculated to [illegible]safely be drunk by people of

[illegible].D., &c.,
[illegible]rince Malcom Khan, and [illegible]Persian Minister to the [illegible]isease and Paralysis, and

[illegible] of Landing,
[illegible]zen Pints.
[illegible]NG ADVERTISED.
[illegible]UGHOUT INDIA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

AUSTRALIAN WINES! AUSTRALIAN WINES!
AUSTRALIAN WINES!

ALL OF BURGUNDY CHARACTER.

PRIZE MEDALS, VIENNA, 1873.

These WINES, which we have introduced, are received direct. The WHITE AULDANA is truly superb, and has an appetising aroma of the fresh Grape. The RUBY is also a very fine Wine, and can be strongly recommended.

These Wines are refreshing and nutritious without headiness, and are at prices much below their merit.

Auldana, White .....Rs. 16 per doz.
Auldana, Ruby ..... „ 16 „

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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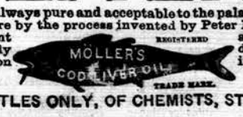

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